

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny, 73-77 (29-25). Tomorrow little change. Tuesday's temp. 69-73 (21-23). LONDON: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 59-63 (15-17). Tomorrow warmer, fair. Tuesday's temp. 62-66 (18-19). CHANNEL: Slight breeze. Tuesday's temp. 62-66 (18-19). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 82-87 (28-31). Tuesday's temp. 82-87 (28-31). YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, 72-76 (23-25).

Austria	..... 7.5	Libya	..... 2.0	Pakistan	..... 1.0
Belgium	..... 10.0	Luxembourg	..... 10.0	Peru	..... 1.0
Canada	..... 1.0	Norway	..... 1.0	Portugal	..... 1.0
Denmark	..... 1.0	Sweden	..... 1.0	Spain	..... 1.0
France	..... 1.0	Switzerland	..... 1.0	U.S.A.	..... 1.0
Germany	..... 1.0	Turkey	..... 1.0	Yugoslavia	..... 1.0
Greece	..... 1.0	U.S. Military	..... 1.0		
India	..... 1.0				
Iran	..... 1.0				
Italy	..... 1.0				
Japan	..... 1.0				
Lebanon	..... 1.0				



VIGIL—A group of people outside Roosevelt Hospital in New York where Joseph Colombo was being treated after being shot Monday during an Italian-American rally. Boy in foreground is holding candle and religious statue.

Condition Still Critical Joe Colombo Clings to Life as Police Investigate Shooting

By Natalie Lavrell
NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—While Joseph A. Colombo Sr. clings to life today, the police continued to question underworld figures about the shooting of the reputed Mafia chief at the Italian-American Unity Day rally. After earlier reporting his chances for survival at "less than 50," doctors at Roosevelt Hospital said today that Colombo showed signs of improvement. These included "a somewhat stronger pulse," blood pressure within normal range, and spontaneous movement in the left side.

Israel Offers To Pay Arabs On '48 Land

By Peter Grose
JERUSALEM, June 29 (AP)—Israel proposed today to provide compensation to Arab residents of East Jerusalem for property they held in what is now Israel before the establishment of the state 23 years ago. The offer is cautious and carefully circumscribed, but it represents a significant victory for those factions in the Israeli government which have been urging that the treatment of the Arabs in Israel be based on the 1948 armistice. At the same time, it will tend to solidify Israeli authority over united Jerusalem.

U.S. to Keep Aiding Pakistan Despite International Pressure

By Tad Szulc
WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Nixon administration reaffirmed yesterday its intention to provide economic aid to Pakistan despite international pressures to halt foreign assistance until the central government reaches a "political accommodation" with the advocates of autonomy in East Pakistan. This policy decision has isolated the United States from most of the members of the 12-nation "aid to Pakistan" consortium who have concluded that international aid, running at about \$500 million annually, should be withheld pending a political settlement of the crisis. It is estimated that the outbreak of hostilities on March 25 has resulted in an estimated 200,000 East Pakistani deaths and six million refugees. The World Bank, which acts as the consortium coordinator, has recommended against providing new assistance to the Yahya Khan government. Britain, Canada and Belgium, among other consortium members, have taken a similar stance. Their positions emerged at an informal meeting of the con-

Hanoi Said To Mass for DMZ Push But Saigon Chiefs Are Optimistic

SAIGON, June 29 (UPI)—Two South Vietnamese generals said today that North Vietnam has massed 16,000 troops just north of the Demilitarized Zone and that they may join the 10,000 Communists who already have infiltrated the South with tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns. The two generals are Maj. Gen. Phan Van Phu, commander of the elite South Vietnamese 1st Infantry Division, and Brig. Gen. Vu Van Giai, his deputy, who is running operation Lam Son 719, which was mounted to try to stop the North Vietnamese infiltration. They predicted the 30,000 to 35,000 South Vietnamese in the two northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien will be able to cope with any new Communist offensive. Evidence of increased Communist activity in the northern part of South Vietnam was reported today by U.S. spokesmen, who said Communist anti-aircraft guns in the western end of the DMZ shot down an F-4 Phantom jet, while other guns in the DMZ area bombarded two American bases.

B-52s Bomb
Military spokesmen said the Phantom jet fighter-bomber was supporting B-52 bombers on strikes over the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos when it was hit by anti-aircraft fire "from the vicinity of the western portion of the DMZ."

The pilot and a second crewman managed to fly the crippled plane 120 miles to the Da Nang area but had to parachute to safety, the plane crashing into Da Nang harbor. The U.S. command said it was the first loss of an F-4 over South Vietnam since Feb. 11. It emphasized the Communist movement of heavy guns, including anti-aircraft weapons, into the area just below the DMZ in recent weeks.

South Vietnamese military commanders at Quang Tri reported last week that the North Vietnamese had sent artillery and tanks across the DMZ into South Vietnam, but this was the first (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



HOMAGE TO AN ALLY—Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, holds up a stick of incense as he visits the grave of Do Cao Tri, South Vietnamese general killed in a helicopter crash in February. Gen. Abrams later placed the stick of incense on the grave, which is located at Bien Hoa.

Senate Rejects Move to Cut Nixon's Military Budget

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Senate rejected today a move to cut military spending to a \$68 billion annual rate, \$7 billion below President Nixon's budget request for the next 12 months. The vote was 63 to 24. The move, offered as a stop-gap money measure, was designed to force an even deeper cut, since the Senate and House already have approved a military pay raise of \$1.7 billion in excess of what President Nixon recommended. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told Congress in advance of the vote that adoption of the

High Court Vote Believed Taken in Times, Post Case

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Reuters)—The Supreme Court today was believed to have reached a decision in the case of the Pentagon documents but to have delayed a formal ruling until it can complete its written opinion. The nine-man high court postponed its summer adjournment yesterday to take up the historic controversy involving the right of The New York Times and The Washington Post to print secret Vietnam documents which the government wants to suppress. Both are under restraint not to publish documents which, in the government's view, would injure national security if released. The court heard arguments from the newspapers and the Justice Department Saturday and then started secret deliberations. Justice William O. Douglas, who flew here from his mountain retreat at Goose Prairie, Wash., to attend the Saturday session, returned yesterday leaving the impression that the court had voted and is now engaged in preparing its opinion. It appeared unlikely that Justice Douglas would have left if the issue had not been resolved. Court officials said they expected the ruling to be issued by Friday but could not predict when.



Mrs. Indira Gandhi

'Adventurist' Calls for a War Are Put Down by Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, June 29 (AP)—Congress party members of parliament demanded a declaration of war against Pakistan today. But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the party's leader, rejected the demands and said her government would not "embark on any adventurist policies." "Do not talk loosely of war or similar adventurist policies," Mrs. Gandhi was quoted as telling Congress party colleagues who held seats in parliament. Although the parliamentary delegation's meeting was closed to the press, several members gave newsmen a summary of her remarks. They said that she reacted strongly to a suggestion from party member Y.S. Mahajan, representing central Maharashtra state, that West Pakistani forces "should be thrown out by military methods" from East Pakistan to enable "democracy to be restored" and a popular government under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to be formed. One of the parliamentarians said that Mrs. Gandhi replied: "No government can afford to take any precipitate or adven-

Including China, France U.S. Is Open to Talks With All Atomic Powers

By Victor Lusinchi
GENEVA, June 29 (NYT)—The United States said today that it would welcome disarmament talks in which all the nuclear states—including France and Communist China—would participate. But Washington carefully refrained from committing itself to the Soviet Union's recent proposal for a conference of the five nuclear-power states. The other three are the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States. Instead, the U.S. delegate to the 25-nation Geneva disarmament conference, James F. Leonard, told the conference that Washington saw in the Soviet proposal one of a "number of possible approaches" to further arms negotiations. Today's statement on the occasion of the nine-year-old conference's convening for its annual summer session was the most detailed yet made by the United States on Moscow's offer of a disarmament conference consisting of the five nuclear states. Mr. Leonard said that certain issues were "particularly appropriate for discussion among the nuclear-weapon states themselves."

Despite 6.2% Unemployment Nixon Won't Cut Taxes Or Increase Spending

By Carroll Kilpatrick
WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP)—President Nixon today expressed strong confidence in continued economic expansion and ruled out tax cuts or new spending to stimulate additional growth. The President also announced that he would not institute a wage-price review board or use the powers Congress granted him to impose mandatory wage-price controls. After making his decision to stick to present economic policies despite the continued rate of 6.2 percent unemployment, the President designated Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally Jr. as his "chief economic spokesman." Mr. Connally then told newsmen at the White House that present monetary and fiscal policies are providing substantial stimulation to the economy. The federal deficit for the fiscal year ending tomorrow night will be "substantially in excess" of the \$18.6 billion predicted in January, he said. Mr. Connally declined to predict how much larger the deficit would be but other sources estimated it would be in the range of \$21 billion to \$24 billion. The exact figures will not be known for several weeks. Informed sources also predicted that the deficit for the fiscal year 1972, which begins Thursday, will be considerably higher, at the \$11.6 billion estimated in January. An immediate economic stimulus will be provided in the next two or three days when retroactive Social Security increase payments are made in the amount of roughly \$1.1 billion, putting into effect a 10 percent boost in Social Security benefits. The designation of Mr. Connally as the "chief economic spokesman" surprised observers and boosted Mr. Connally's already high standing in the cabinet. George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Mr. Connally had argued against any changes in economic policy while Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, argued that new stimulus was needed to cut unemployment and speed growth. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler and Mr. Connally denied that there was any reflection on any other administration economic adviser or that Mr. McCracken's advisory role would be affected. In the past, however, Mr. McCracken has been regarded as the economic spokesman and often was present at White House briefings to comment on economic developments. No previous official has been officially described as the President's "chief economic spokesman." The President met over the weekend at Camp David, Md., with Mr. Connally, Mr. Shultz, Mr. McCracken, deputy OMB Director Caspar W. Weinberger and other aides for a thorough review of economic and budget problems. After a cabinet meeting today, Mr. Ziegler announced the President's decision regarding Mr. Connally and Mr. Connally announced the economic decisions the President had made. Mr. Connally readily acknowledged dissatisfaction regarding the 6.2 percent rate of unemployment, but he said this would be reduced. However, he would not predict that the unemployment rate would drop to "the 4 1/2 percent zone" by mid-1972 as the President had predicted in his annual economic report in February.

Bonn and U.S. Fail to Agree On Funding of GIs in Germany

By John M. Goshko
BONN, June 29 (WP)—Negotiations between the United States and West Germany on a new agreement to offset the cost of American forces stationed here ended inconclusively today and will be resumed in Washington within a few weeks. This meant that the current two-year offset agreement will reach its expiration date tomorrow with Bonn and Washington still in disagreement over how to ease the balance-of-payments problems caused by the U.S. defense commitment to Europe. Sources involved in the latest round of negotiations—two days of talks here—said it had been evident from the outset that at least one more round of negotiations would be necessary. A brief communiqué issued by the West German Foreign Ministry said only that the talks had been characterized by "an open and friendly atmosphere." It added that they would be moved to Washington in "a few weeks" but did not specify a date. Nevertheless, it is known that the two sides are still far apart, both on the amount of money that West Germany should pay to offset the U.S. troop costs and the form of the payments. The aim of the agreement is to pump West German money into the United States in order to partially offset expenditures by Washington that adversely affect the U.S. balance of payments. The balance-of-payments cost of maintaining the 300,000-man U.S. force in West Germany is about \$1.2 billion annually. Under the agreement expiring tomorrow, West Germany's offset expenditures have been slightly less than \$800 million in each of the two years. [The Associated Press reported that, for the first time, the United States is asking Bonn to make a direct contribution to its regular governmental budget outlays. Up to now, the AP said, West Germany has helped offset U.S. deficits by buying American-made arms and U.S. Treasury bonds.] [The AP also reported that reports from Washington indicate the United States wants Bonn to offset at least 80 percent of U.S. troop costs. The American wire service said that West German news dispatches from Washington say that the two governments have reached basic agreement—that Bonn will buy \$400 million worth of American-made arms and will, in fact, make a direct contribution from the West German government's budget, a contribution of \$80 million to \$100 million in each of the next two years.]

U.S. Travel Spending Despite International Pressure

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Americans spent \$6.2 billion in foreign travel in 1970 or 15 percent more than in 1969, the U.S. Commerce Department reports. Foreign visitors spent \$2.7 billion to see the United States last year, 14 percent more than in 1969.

After Israeli Uneasiness

U.S. Disowns a Memo Given To Egypt by Its Aide in Cairo

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—The State Department today disowned a memorandum given to Egypt by an Israeli aide in Cairo, saying it did not reflect the position of the U.S. government or the government of Israel.

Israel Offers To Pay Arabs On '48 Land

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than fleeing as refugees to neighboring Arab countries.

The new legislation does not apply to Arabs resident in the occupied territories, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, where most of the refugees live.

These areas have not been incorporated into Israel, Justice Ministry officials explained, and therefore cannot fall under Israeli law.

The offer, therefore, is only a limited step toward resolution of the long-standing grievances, that the Jewish settlers deprived them of their homes and lands.

The first Arab reaction tonight came from Mahmoud Abu-Zalef, editor of the Palestinian nationalist newspaper Al Quds of East Jerusalem.

While calling the move a "step forward," he criticized the basis of determining the money value of the abandoned properties and also the refusal of the Israeli authorities to give Arab landowners the right to reclaim their lands as an alternative to selling them.

Mr. Shapir clearly anticipated both complaints, and he admitted that he could not predict how many of the East Jerusalem Arabs would take up the offer to receive compensation. But he said that about 80 percent of the established Israeli Arabs had quietly accepted cash payments for their old properties, and other officials predicted that a similar proportion of Jerusalemites would do the same after the first rush of criticism had faded.

He said it would be "impractical" to allow the absentee owners to exercise the option of reclaiming their old properties since many new buildings had been built by Israelis and much of the land had already changed hands several times.

But U.S. officials do make it clear that Mr. Bergus, who is now in the United States, will return to Cairo, possibly next week. He may have made a mistake in presenting the paper to the Egyptians, officials say, but the error is not so grave as to cost him his job. They reaffirm his status as an experienced and respected diplomat.

They insist, further, that he is not being made to take the blame for a diplomatic faux pas committed by the U.S. government itself. He merely made suggestions, they say, about how Egypt might present its position.

The Israelis remain skeptical. How is it possible to assume, they ask, that the representative of a superpower, at a critical time in a critical place, can make a detailed proposal, in writing, to a foreign minister, that has no "official" standing?

At best, in their view, it brings into question the capability of the United States as a party to the negotiations. At worst, they say, it raises doubts about U.S. sincerity.

For top State Department officials have insisted that what they tell Egypt they also tell Israel, and vice versa. In this case, U.S. officials admit, Israel was not informed.

The Israeli fear is that Cairo believed the United States was prepared to support an Egyptian demand for substantial Israeli withdrawal from the Canal—a belief Israel feels would encourage Cairo to take a hard line in the negotiations.

Egyptian officials in Washington were not available for comment. Disclosure of the Bergus memorandum was made in Cairo. There is speculation that the memo was leaked to drive a wedge between the United States and Israel, or simply to embarrass Washington.

In part, it was seen as an effort to pave the way for a Soviet role in the discussions about an interim settlement. Inexplicably, it comes as the Russians are reported to be interested in resuming diplomatic contacts with Israel. As one diplomat here put it, it is all complicated, vague, obscure and unclear. It is, after all, the Middle East.

Israel Reports Clash

TEL AVIV, June 29 (AP).—The military command declined to comment on the Beirut report that Lebanese forces repelled an Israeli thrust into Lebanon today.

A spokesman said there was a clash during the morning between an Israeli patrol and a gang of (Arab) terrorists in the vicinity of the Jewish border settlement of Misgav Am.

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WORDS AND MUSIC—American poet Ezra Pound, left, talking Monday with Italian-American composer Gian Carlo Menotti at the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy. The famed cathedral is in background.

U.S. to Keep Aiding Pakistan Despite International Pressure

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administration halted on March 25 the granting of export licenses for military items, following the outbreak of hostilities, the permits issued before that date would not be revoked.

Other administration sources had reported, however, that this decision was taken only last week by the National Security Council after newspaper disclosures showed that at least three Pakistani ships carrying military equipment had left New York for Karachi.

Later in the day, State Department officials confirmed reports that the Pakistani freighter Kapali would sail from New York for Karachi about July 2, "presumably with items on the munitions control list" and that between four and five other ships with similar cargo would sail before mid-August.

Call to Sisco

This led Sen. Kennedy late in the afternoon to telephone Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, to protest the new shipments.

The senator then issued a statement charging that the hearings before his subcommittee had indicated that the administration's policy on military supplies to Pakistan are "misleading and contradictory."

"In violation of the understanding conveyed to me and others in Congress, our government has freely tolerated at least three shipments of military equipment to Pakistan over the past two months," he said.

Mr. Van Hollen justified the decisions to continue economic aid to Pakistan and not to cancel the military export licenses on the grounds that to do otherwise in a situation of "civil strife" in East Pakistan would "be seen as sanctions and intrusion in internal problems."

"Consequently, such sanctions would not affect the objectives of our policy and would undermine the productive political relations with the government of Pakistan," he said.

Poland Fire Toll 33

WARSAW, June 29 (AP).—The official death toll in Poland's oil tank fire disaster rose to 33 tonight with "scores of persons" reported injured.

It started over the weekend when four oil refineries in the southern city of Lodz mysteriously went up in flames. They continued to burn until today.

Air Force to Court-Martial Captain for London Protest

LAKENHEATH, England, June 29 (AP).—The U.S. Third Air Force today ordered Capt. Thomas L. Culver, accused of violating military law by demonstrating against the Vietnam war, to face a general court-martial.

A Third Air Force spokesman said the court-martial will be held in the near future.

Capt. Culver, who is not under arrest, is charged with violation of Article 913 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice by participating in a demonstration May 31 and by soliciting participation of other Air Force personnel on May 24.

The 32-year-old officer, a bachelor from Westfield, N.J., has been under restriction to the U.S. base at Lakenheath, a Royal Air Force installation.

A conviction before a general court-martial, highest of military tribunals, could mean up to two years in prison and a dishonorable discharge.

Capt. Culver is expected to reply to the charges that the May 31 demonstration was not a mass affair. He reportedly will assert he was making a personal protest expressing his private views in a group of 168 servicemen outside the U.S. Embassy in Grosvenor Square, London. None of the men were uniformed.

The captain earlier told newsmen he saw no lawful justification for the restriction placed on him earlier. The Third Air Force spokesman confirmed today that this restriction had been lifted and that he had been returned to duty.

His attorney, Frank Wesson, said he thought the Culver trial will begin on or about July 8. It will be held at Lakenheath, he said.

Journalism Not a 'War Crime' Crusade to Free 17 Newsmen Held by Reds Mounts in Paris

(This article was written by Mrs. Dana Stone, whose husband is among 17 journalists missing in Indochina. Mrs. Stone, 31, the daughter of a Kentucky doctor, spent the past year in Cambodia and South Vietnam, compiling information on the missing newsmen.)

PARIS, June 29 (UPI).—Increasing efforts are under way here to free the 17 international journalists captured shortly before and after the U.S. incursion into Cambodia last year.

Three prominent French journalists who had been captured at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 by the Viet Minh released an appeal for the release of the missing journalists.

The former prisoners, one of whom was Academy-Award-winning film maker Pierre Schoenberger, wrote in the French daily Le Figaro that "journalists can be considered criminals of war only if freedom of information is a crime of war."

Four of the 17 missing journalists are French. The remainder include seven Japanese, one American, a German, a Swiss and three Americans.

Most of the 17 were captured in April, 1970, while traveling the Phnom Penh-Saigon highway. They were captured inside Cambodia a few miles from the South Vietnamese border.

The journalists' capture occurred not long after Prince Norodom Sihanouk's ouster as Cambodia's ruler precipitated the widening of the war in Southeast Asia to include his once-neutral nation.

Thus far, the most reliable information about the missing journalists has come from the international committee of journalists established in Cambodia, France and the United States. International reporters who quietly went to work in Cambodia to gather information after the first journalists were captured have turned up the following facts:

• Evidence points to the capture of most of the journalists on Route 1 in Cambodia, indicating that none of the reporters was harmed at the time of capture.

• Witnesses' reports from Cambodian villagers indicate that six international journalists were being moved north along the Cambodia-South Vietnam border by their captors in May, 1970.

Early this year, a North Vietnamese soldier who defected to the Lon Nol government reported that at the end of May, 1970, he had seen and talked to two of the six and they were escorted by a North Vietnamese information officer and numerous guards.

An attempt to prevent the missing journalists from becoming a political issue and thus an embarrassment to Hanoi, all initiatives to free the journalists so far have been purposefully kept low-key. But all representations made by respected international journalists and diplomats have met with no results.

The evidence in the study is so incriminating about the nature of China's regime," Prof. James C. Thompson Jr. of Harvard University said, "that the then Secretary of State John Foster Dulles ordered it placed under lock and key in the 1950s."

'Acute Embarrassment'

Since then, Prof. Thompson said, repeated requests that the material be declassified have been refused on the grounds that it would cause "acute embarrassment" to the generalissimo and his government on Taiwan.

The multi-volume study, known as the Special China Series, was undertaken by the State Department in 1953 at the request of the then Republican-dominated Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It contains the departmental and inter-agency memorandums on China policy as well as the cables filed during the period.

Policy Revision Urged

Prof. Thompson and two other China specialists appeared before the Senate committee yesterday to urge that the United States re-evaluate its policy toward mainland China. The others were Allen S. Whitling, a former deputy consul-general in Hong Kong who is now a professor at the University of Michigan, and Prof. Mark Mancall of Stanford University.

All three men called for the immediate recognition of Peking and its admission to the United Nations as the sole representative of China.

Prof. Whitling also recommended that an ambassador-at-large be appointed to explore the possibility of improving communication with Peking.

A dissenting view was offered by Sen. Peter H. Dominick, R-Colo., who testified with Prof. David Rowe, a Far Eastern specialist at Yale University, at his side.

Tyranny at Home?

Sen. Dominick argued that the United States would be wrong to support the admission to the UN of a regime that practices tyranny at home and encourages revolution and warfare around the world.

Prof. Whitling, in a lengthy opening statement, contended that former Secretary of State Dean Acheson completely misrepresented the nature of the emerging Communist Chinese government in the controversial State Department "White Paper" on China issued in 1949.

Rather than being subservient to Moscow, as the paper contended, the Chinese leaders were actually trying to establish relations with the United States in order to avoid total dependence on the Soviet Union, Prof. Whitling said.

He said that in January, 1945, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai secretly informed President Franklin D. Roosevelt that they were willing to meet with him in Washington to explore the possibility of American military and economic assistance. Despite this and other overtures, Prof. Whitling said, Mr. Acheson "suppressed all information about them in the 1949 White Paper."

"The resultant image of monolithic Communism directed from Moscow dominated American thinking until the early 1950s," he said.

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2 Saigon Generals Say Hanoi Is Massing Troops at DMZ

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report in months that the Communists had installed anti-aircraft guns in the theoretically neutral DMZ itself.

Communist gunners shelled a South Vietnamese ammunition dump at Qui Nhon early today for the second time in less than a week, setting off explosions that destroyed 600 tons of 105-mm artillery ammunition.

The dump was also shelled last Wednesday, with the loss of 450 tons of ammunition.

Military sources said meanwhile that the United States has moved more 155-mm howitzers and tanks into the mountainous region.

Rescued After 3 Weeks

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 29 (UPI).—Two fishing boats yesterday rescued a lone Dutch sailor helplessly adrift for three weeks in the Atlantic after one of the fleets of his trimaran was damaged.

Scene Change: Rock Palace Closed in N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPI).—Filmmaker East, the nonscript theater which has been the mecca for hard rock musicians for more than three years, closed Sunday.

Two FM radio stations broadcast the final performance, which was closed to the public. Stars of the show were the Allman Brothers Band, J. Geils Band, Joe's Lights and Albert King. King helped open the converted movie theater on March 8, 1968.

Bill Graham, the rock'n'roll impresario who made the two Fillmore-East in New York and West in San Francisco legends in the world of modern music, invited friends, staff members and many musicians who helped make the Fillmore popular to the last show. Fillmore West will stay open for the summer.

Mr. Graham said he decided to close the two Fillmores because "the scene has changed."

Agnew Keeps Agenda Loose In Seoul Visit

Talks With Koreans May Be Secretive

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

SEOUL, June 29 (NTT).—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew arrived here today bearing good messages for South Korea's newly elected leaders but with a specific diplomatic agenda.

U.S. Embassy officials said tonight that Mr. Agnew's official schedule in this first stop on a ten-nation tour would be limited to a presentation of credentials to re-elected President Chung Hee Park tomorrow morning, a cocktail party and dinner hosted afterward by Ambassador William J. Porter.

Mr. Agnew will also attend inaugural ceremonies for Park Thursday.

Mr. Agnew told reporters his departure from 21 Toro M. Air Station in California Sunday that he expected "quite extensive" discussions with South Korean leaders on "just about everything that is of interest between the two countries."

Among these issues are further reduction in American troop strength in South Korea, the export of inexpensive textiles from South Korea to the United States and President Nixon's overture to Communist China, which has caused considerable nervousness here.

Officials left open the possibility that Mr. Agnew will schedule a visit to American and South Korean army units during his six-day visit here would take up these matters private discussions with Mr. Park and the new premier, Kim Dae Pil, during "free time" in his schedule Friday and Saturday.

But the press attaché of the American Embassy here, Mr. Cannon, said that he did not know how Mr. Agnew would fill the large gaps in his schedule.

Scholars Ask U.S. to Release Study on Chinese Civil War

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—Theodore H. Chi, a scholar who has called on the Nixon administration to release a still-secret State Department study of the final days of the Chinese civil war.

The scholars told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that the classified portions of the study, covering the period from 1946 to 1949, would demonstrate the "internal corruption and manipulation" of the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"The evidence in the study is so incriminating about the nature of China's regime," Prof. James C. Thompson Jr. of Harvard University said, "that the then Secretary of State John Foster Dulles ordered it placed under lock and key in the 1950s."

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Agnew Keeps Agenda Loose In Seoul Visit

Talks With Koreans May Be Secretive

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

SEOUL, June 29 (NTT).—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew arrived here today bearing good messages for South Korea's newly elected leaders but with a specific diplomatic agenda.

U.S. Embassy officials said tonight that Mr. Agnew's official schedule in this first stop on a ten-nation tour would be limited to a presentation of credentials to re-elected President Chung Hee Park tomorrow morning, a cocktail party and dinner hosted afterward by Ambassador William J. Porter.

Mr. Agnew will also attend inaugural ceremonies for Park Thursday.

Mr. Agnew told reporters his departure from 21 Toro M. Air Station in California Sunday that he expected "quite extensive" discussions with South Korean leaders on "just about everything that is of interest between the two countries."

Among these issues are further reduction in American troop strength in South Korea, the export of inexpensive textiles from South Korea to the United States and President Nixon's overture to Communist China, which has caused considerable nervousness here.

Officials left open the possibility that Mr. Agnew will schedule a visit to American and South Korean army units during his six-day visit here would take up these matters private discussions with Mr. Park and the new premier, Kim Dae Pil, during "free time" in his schedule Friday and Saturday.

But the press attaché of the American Embassy here, Mr. Cannon, said that he did not know how Mr. Agnew would fill the large gaps in his schedule.

Scholars Ask U.S. to Release Study on Chinese Civil War

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—Theodore H. Chi, a scholar who has called on the Nixon administration to release a still-secret State Department study of the final days of the Chinese civil war.

The scholars told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that the classified portions of the study, covering the period from 1946 to 1949, would demonstrate the "internal corruption and manipulation" of the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"The evidence in the study is so incriminating about the nature of China's regime," Prof. James C. Thompson Jr. of Harvard University said, "that the then Secretary of State John Foster Dulles ordered it placed under lock and key in the 1950s."

'Acute Embarrassment'

Since then, Prof. Thompson said, repeated requests that the material be declassified have been refused on the grounds that it would cause "acute embarrassment" to the generalissimo and his government on Taiwan.

The multi-volume study, known as the Special China Series, was undertaken by the State Department in 1953 at the request of the then Republican-dominated Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It contains the departmental and inter-agency memorandums on China policy as well as the cables filed during the period.

Policy Revision Urged

Prof. Thompson and two other China specialists appeared before the Senate committee yesterday to urge that the United States re-evaluate its policy toward mainland China. The others were Allen S. Whitling, a former deputy consul-general in Hong Kong who is now a professor at the University of Michigan, and Prof. Mark Mancall of Stanford University.

All three men called for the immediate recognition of Peking and its admission to the United Nations as the sole representative of China.

Prof. Whitling also recommended that an ambassador-at-large be appointed to explore the possibility of improving communication with Peking.

A dissenting view was offered by Sen. Peter H. Dominick, R-Colo., who testified with Prof. David Rowe, a Far Eastern specialist at Yale University, at his side.

Tyranny at Home?

Sen. Dominick argued that the United States would be wrong to support the admission to the UN of a regime that practices tyranny at home and encourages revolution and warfare around the world.

Prof. Whitling, in a lengthy opening statement, contended that former Secretary of State Dean Acheson completely misrepresented the nature of the emerging Communist Chinese government in the controversial State Department "White Paper" on China issued in 1949.

Rather than being subservient to Moscow, as the paper contended, the Chinese leaders were actually trying to establish relations with the United States in order to avoid total dependence on the Soviet Union, Prof. Whitling said.

He said that in January, 1945, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai secretly informed President Franklin D. Roosevelt that they were willing to meet with him in Washington to explore the possibility of American military and economic assistance. Despite this and other overtures, Prof. Whitling said, Mr. Acheson "suppressed all information about them in the 1949 White Paper."

"The resultant image of monolithic Communism directed from Moscow dominated American thinking until the early 1950s," he said.

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2 Saigon Generals Say Hanoi Is Massing Troops at DMZ

(Continued from Page 1)

report in months that the Communists had installed anti-aircraft guns in the theoretically neutral DMZ itself.

Communist gunners shelled a South Vietnamese ammunition dump at Qui Nhon early today for the second time in less than a week, setting off explosions that destroyed 600 tons of 105-mm artillery ammunition.

The dump was also shelled last Wednesday, with the loss of 450 tons of ammunition.

Military sources said meanwhile that the United States has moved more 155-mm howitzers and tanks into the mountainous region.

Rescued After 3 Weeks

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 29 (UPI).—Two fishing boats yesterday rescued a lone Dutch sailor helplessly adrift for three weeks in the Atlantic after one of the fleets of his trimaran was damaged.

Weather

ALABAMA 30 68 Sunny

ALASKA 15 60 Cloudy

ARIZONA 38 68 Partly cloudy

Agnew's Advances in Detection Sen. Case Charges Pentagon Hides Underground Test Data

By Marilyn Berger
WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—Charging that the Pentagon is manipulating and suppressing scientific data showing significant gains in the ability to detect underground nuclear tests, Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., is releasing letters from six scientists which he says "clearly undermine the advances which have been made."

Democrats Set '72 Convention In Miami Beach

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—The 1972 Democratic presidential nominating convention will be held at Miami Beach, Fla., party officials announced today.

A ten-person selection committee picked the resort over Louisville, Ky., in a meeting that climaxed several months of consideration.

Miami Beach reportedly offered the Democrats about \$600,000 in cash and goods and services for the privilege of playing host to 15,000 delegates and alternates on the week of July 8.

Ellender Delays Bid to Halt Airlift Of Cuba Refugees

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—Continuation of the U.S. airlift of refugees from Cuba to this country was assured today when a Senate move to stop the flights was dropped—at least for the time being.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, withdrew the committee-approved proposal on the Senate floor.

Largely on Sen. Ellender's initiative, the committee voted Friday to deny funds for continuing beyond Thursday, the first day of the new fiscal year. The flights have brought more than 230,000 Cubans to the United States in the past five years.

Sen. Ellender, in a speech, made it clear he still intended to try to stop the program. He argued that the United States, with severe unemployment problems of its own, could no longer afford to absorb 3,000 Cubans a month.

He said he would reintroduce his proposal in five or six weeks.

House Panel Urges Citation Of Contempt for CBS, Chief

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—A House of Representatives Commerce subcommittee recommended yesterday that the Columbia Broadcasting System and its president, Frank Stanton, be held in contempt of Congress for refusing to comply with the demands of a subpoena.

The decision, involving material used in the making of the documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon," was reached during a half-hour secret session of the committee's investigations subcommittee.

The action was announced by Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D., W. Va., chairman of both the full committee and the investigations panel.

When asked whether he had the votes to have the full committee make the contempt citation recommendation to the House, Rep. Staggers said, "That remains to be seen." Rep. Staggers said the full committee plans to meet later this week, tentatively on Thursday.

Bomb Hoax Stops Paris-N.Y. 747

PARIS, June 29 (AP).—A Trans World Airlines jumbo jet en route to New York turned back to Orly airport today after an anonymous telephone call warned that a bomb was aboard. Several persons suffered sprained ankles or skin burns in sliding down the emergency evacuation chutes after the Boeing-747 landed. No bomb was found.

The telephone caller had said: "Listen to this. A bomb has been placed aboard your flight 803 in spite of your precautions. You have 69 minutes to react. Long live President Nixon and anarchy."

The plane, which had left Paris at noon with 178 passengers and a crew of 15, landed at Orly at 1:30 GMT. The passengers were sent on to New York in other TWA planes or on other airlines flights.

Senate Approves Funds For Radio Free Europe

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Reuters).—The Senate today approved open government financial support for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The Senate, acting without debate on a financing measure contained in a resolution providing funds for a variety of government agencies on a temporary basis until Aug. 8, officially ended undercover financing by the Central Intelligence Agency of the two radio stations, which broadcast into eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

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THE TOP DOG—Kim, the Alsatian in the foreground, waits to bark out orders as police dogs sit at ease in three files in East Molesey, England. They were to rehearse for show that opens in Kenilworth Tuesday.

North Carolina Opens Talks To Sell Tobacco to Chinese

By Kenneth Reich
ATLANTA, June 29 (AP).—A 90-minute meeting between a North Carolina official and a Chinese diplomat in the Canadian capital has led to a decision to try to sell flue-cured North Carolina tobacco to the Chinese.

North Carolina officials said yesterday that an eight-to-ten-man delegation will apply for visas within the next 30 days to attend the Canton trade fair this autumn.

Robert Leak, administrator of the North Carolina Division of Commerce and Industry, elaborated on the plans after an announcement by Gov. Robert Scott that at his direction, North Carolina has become "the first [U.S.] state to initiate firm action to re-enter the Chinese market."

Airlines Begin Fare Parley Under Threat of a Price War

By Robert J. Samuelson
WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—With the threat of a full-scale price war in the background, representatives of the world's major international airlines have begun meeting in Montreal to set new air fares between North America and Europe.

Some of the airlines have threatened to ignore any new agreement on prices unless it includes a significant reduction in fares for all age groups. These carriers are demanding that the new low fares for travelers between ages 15 and 25—"youth fares"—of about \$200 for a round-trip to Paris—be made available for other passengers.

The new agreement is not scheduled to take effect until April 1, 1972, although it is possible that some airlines will propose lower prices before then.

"This meeting will be about as friendly as the Paris peace talks," one U.S. airline executive said.

One common proposal would establish an "advance-purchase fare." Although details of the various proposals differ, the recommendation of Trans World Airlines would set a New York-London round-trip fare of \$200 during the "off-season" and \$300 during the "peak" season (June through August for eastbound flights, and July through September for westbound trips).

Pan American would put the peak fare at \$240.

To enjoy these lower fares, passengers would be required, however, to make their reservations well in advance of departure dates. For TWA, the advance period would be three months; travelers who changed their plans would suffer a 25 percent cancellation penalty.

The fare agreements worked out by the International Air Transport Association normally require the unanimous approval of the 21 carriers flying between North America and Europe. This year, however, at least four of the major carriers—TWA, Pan Am, British Overseas Airways Corp. and Air Canada—have reportedly vowed to bypass the IATA if they find the agreement unsatisfactory.

The four carriers, which all support introduction of "advance-purchase" fares, reportedly met in London earlier this month to plan strategy for the Montreal meeting.

Behind the four airlines' adamant stance, say industry observers, lies a combination of factors:

- Increasing competition from low-cost charter carriers.
- The introduction of the new high-capacity Boeing-747 jets, which have given airlines more available seats than they have been able to fill at current fare levels.
- A growing feeling that flying to Europe is a "price elastic" market—that is, lower fares will attract enough additional passengers to produce a net increase in revenue for the airlines.

It may be some time before the extent of the internal disagreement among the airlines becomes apparent. IATA fare conferences often require several sessions, sometimes spanning at least a half year, before a final price package is reached.

Already, however, several European airlines have threatened to quit the Montreal meeting. According to one Wall Street airline analyst, the proposals for lower fares can be expected to encounter opposition from some smaller European airlines—carriers which want to preserve relatively higher fares for passengers who would probably fly to their countries regardless of price.

In contrast to the past, IATA officials are openly admitting sharp divisions among the carriers. At a Montreal press conference, H. Don Reynolds, chairman of the IATA conference, conceded that the meeting would be "one of the most difficult IATA has faced in recent years."

Italian Village Hit By New Tremors

MIGNANO MONTELUONGO, Italy, June 29 (UPI).—The ground shook again in this mountain village today after a one-month lull, and hundreds of residents fled in panic. No injuries or damage were reported.

Mignano Montelungo, nestled 492 feet up on a hillside near the abbey of Montecassino, has been rocked by more than 700 light tremors since Sept. 27, 1970. About one-third of its 2,987 inhabitants have fled.

N.Y. High Court Refuses Demand To Bar 'JAP' as a Trademark

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT).—The State Supreme Court refused yesterday to bar the use of the word "JAP" as a trademark for a brand of women's apparel marketed here and abroad.

The New York Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League had sued to prevent the designer of the clothing and the product's world marketing agent from using the label "JAP" on the grounds that the term was "derogatory" and offensive to Americans of Japanese descent and a violation of their civil rights.

Justice Harold Seer, however, found that the petitioners had "failed to show any right to this relief requested."

"The only injury alleged by the petitioners," he continued, "appears to be an injury to petitioners' feelings."

"While the use of this word may offend some sensibilities, there is clearly no violation of anyone's civil rights or is there present any irreparable damage," the judge held.

The Japanese-American citizens group had sought the trademark injunction against Kenzo Takada, the designer of the clothing, and Société Jungs JAP, the Paris-based marketing concern for the product.

Missing in Italy: A 5-Ton Bridge

DOBBIACIO, Italy, June 29 (AP).—A five-ton iron railway bridge has been dismantled and stolen near this Italian Dolomite village.

The bridge over a mountain stream was part of the Cortina-Dobbiaccio rail line, which is no longer in use. The theft was reported yesterday by shepherds in the isolated mountain area.

Police speculated that the thieves used the bridge for scrap iron.

Leslie Bacon Pleads Innocent To Conspiracy

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPI).—Peace activist Leslie Bacon pleaded innocent yesterday to federal charges she conspired to make firearms and incendiary bombs in connection with the attempted bombing of a New York branch of First National City Bank on Dec. 4.

The 19-year-old Californian, first arrested as a material witness in the March bombing of the Capitol in Washington, pleaded innocent to all eight counts of the indictment.

U.S. District Judge Dudley B. Bonsor continued her \$10,000 bail and granted her request to travel to New Jersey to consult a lawyer. He referred the case to Judge Sylvester J. Ryan for trial, but set no date.

Six persons already have been convicted on state charges in the bank bombing case. The federal indictment said that Miss Bacon, who has not been charged by the state, took part in the planning but was not with the group that allegedly set out to bomb the bank.

Ex-Teacher Leaves \$5 Million to Vassar

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., June 29 (UPI).—Helen D. Lockwood, who lived modestly as chairman of Vassar College's English Department, has left the school an estate valued at more than \$5 million.

Miss Lockwood, who retired from Vassar in 1956 after 29 years at the school, died last March in Seaford, Sussex, England, at the age of 79. Colleagues expressed surprise at the size of the bequest and recalled Miss Lockwood as a "strong, direct woman, who dressed well, owned a Packard and traveled extensively."

IATA Rejects Nader Demand For Open Talks

MONTREAL, June 29 (NYT).—Representatives of the world's airlines today ignored demands that they open their secret meetings to "consumers."

The effort to unlock the doors was led by a group of consumer advocate Ralph Nader's "Raider," which accused the airlines of using the IATA as a means of "price fixing to keep air fares at artificially high levels."

"The present rates are bound to go up, even on the airlines talking about bringing them down," said Reuben Robertson, a lawyer attached to Mr. Nader's Washington office.

Suspected Killer of 25 Ill Yuba City, Calif., June 29

(AP).—Juan Corona, 37, suspected of killing 25 transient fruit workers, apparently has suffered a mild heart attack. He may not be able to attend a July 13 preliminary hearing, a doctor said today.

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Soviet Doctor: 3 Cosmonauts Are Well but Tired

MOSCOW, June 29 (UPI).—A Soviet doctor today reported some "signs of fatigue" in three Salyut cosmonauts. But he said they will be able to complete their mission without difficulty.

Dr. Arkady V. Yeryomin, interviewed on television at the Soviet cosmodrome at Baikonur, Kazakhstan, said doctors have found no significant changes in the cosmonauts' health during their record-breaking 24-day flight. He said:

"There are some small symptoms of fatigue, but this is natural since the task was extensive and the flight has been long."

"According to information received from the station there have been no significant changes in the health of the cosmonauts. All the information so far indicates that they will complete their task and fulfill the entire program. We will greet them with pleasure on earth, and we expect that they will quickly return to the ranks."

The tone of Dr. Yeryomin's remarks seemed to support predictions by Western space observers that the cosmonauts soon will return to earth.

At 0900 GMT today, Salyut had completed 351 orbits, according to an announcement by the Soviet news agency Tass.

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TAP PORTUGUESE AIRWAYS

The Problem of Pakistan

Like most issues in this interdependent world, the problem of Pakistan ostensibly concerns its internal affairs, but actually—quite apart from the moral reprobation excited by the Pakistani government's actions—much of the rest of the world is inextricably involved. Certainly this is true of the United States, whether Washington likes it or not.

To be sure, there are other nations with even greater degrees of involvement. India is the most important of these, because of frictions going back to—and even before—Independence came to the subcontinent. India is the unwilling host of millions of refugees, who have placed an intolerable burden on a shaky economy. It possesses a common border with Pakistan, an uneasy border that could erupt into conflict. Britain has a special responsibility as headquarters, if no longer head, of the Commonwealth. China has assumed responsibility by applauding the government of Pakistan and shipping guns; the Soviet Union by its support of India. And the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium comprises 11 nations.

But the accountability of the United States cannot be diffused among any number of states. It is direct, and it is heavy. America is one of Pakistan's earliest and, at the outset, closest allies. It has provided a substantial part of the economic aid going to that country, as well as a good deal of military assistance. And there is apparently no intention in Washington of stopping the economic aid, or of cutting off supplies of what are euphemistically termed "non-lethal" military items.

The Washington argument is, of course, that to cut off aid would constitute "sanctions and an intrusion in internal problems," as a State Department official put it. In the light of the fact that the harsh suppression of the Bangla Desh uprising has in fact created international problems on a major scale, this argument is not impressive. Nor is there any real indication that a political settlement of the battle between East and West Pakistan is close. India considers President Yahya Khan's proposal for a new constitution "totally negative"; that may be too strong, but the numerous conditions imposed by Gen. Yahya Khan on Bengal representation in the national assembly, and the ban on regional parties, contain little promise of accommodation.

There is an argument for continued economic aid to Pakistan; the country needs it as much as if not more than the government does, and the chaos induced by national poverty is hardly conducive to statesmanship. But there is no excuse for continued shipment of arms, in whatever guise, or under whatever ill-judged attempt at secrecy. True, ending military sales might make the Yahya Khan government wholly dependent for weapons on China, but the difference between that and the present situation is not too consequential, while the ability of Pakistan to point to the benevolent attitude of the United States will not aid East Pakistan or enhance America's prestige.

It is all very well for Washington, under the Nixon "low profile," to avoid dramatic responses to events abroad. But when the mere continuance of past policies could assist in exploding a large part of Asia, that in itself is a dramatic and dangerous response. It is time for a change—past time—in Pakistani-American relations.

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The Exclusionary Rule

The Supreme Court found occasion on Monday to remind Attorney General Mitchell, a slow learner, that "when the right of privacy must reasonably yield to the right of search is, as a rule, to be decided by a judicial officer, not by a policeman or government enforcement agent." The case before the court involved a search and seizure by New Hampshire police officers conducted on the basis of a warrant issued by the attorney general of New Hampshire (who had assumed charge of a murder investigation and was later the chief prosecutor at the trial) acting as a justice of the peace. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction of the accused on the ground that the warrant for the search and seizure did not satisfy the requirements of the Fourth Amendment because it was not issued by a "neutral and detached magistrate." Mr. Mitchell has a notion (grotesquely mistaken in our judgment) that he can authorize a search and seizure, without obtaining the approval of a neutral and detached magistrate, whenever he deems it "reasonable" to do so in a situation involving national security.

The judgment of the Supreme Court seems to us natural enough and in clear conformity with the historic meaning of the Fourth Amendment. But one aspect of this case that seems to us surprising is a single-page opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Burger, dissenting in part and concurring in part, which declares: "This case illustrates graphically the monstrous price we pay for the exclusionary rule in which we seem to have imprisoned ourselves."

The exclusionary rule, to state it very simply, provides that courts will not admit as evidence in criminal prosecutions material obtained in violation of the Constitution or the laws. Thus, the fruits of an unlawful search are inadmissible no matter how probative and reliable they may be; and a confession wrested from a suspect by torture or threats may not be used against him even though its validity may be demonstrated by independent investigation. It is true, of course, that this rule operates sometimes to punish the public, which sees a manifestly guilty man go free simply because a policeman, through error or excessive zeal, has transgressed the law in arresting him or seeking evidence to convict him.

Dissenting in a related case, the Chief Justice observed that "the rule has rested on a theory that suppression of evidence in these circumstances was imperative to deter law enforcement authorities from using improper methods to obtain evidence." And,

indeed, there is a great deal of experience, we think, to show that this theory is entirely valid. That it does not always deter police misconduct is no proof that it is without deterrent value. The Chief Justice himself says, "I do not propose, however, that we abandon the suppression doctrine (the exclusionary rule) until some meaningful alternative can be developed." Obviously the public interest would be poorly served if law-enforcement officials were suddenly to gain the impression, however erroneous, that all constitutional restraints on police had somehow been removed—that an open season on "criminals" had been declared."

The Chief Justice acknowledges that private damage actions against individual police officers afford no "meaningful alternative." As he says with considerable understatement, "Jurors may well refuse to penalize a police officer at the behest of a person they believe to be a criminal, and probably will not punish an officer for honest errors of judgment." "Criminals," moreover, are reluctant to go to courts to right the wrongs done to them. And, besides, few policemen are able to pay substantial damages in the unlikely event that a judgment should be rendered against them.

The remedy suggested by the Chief Justice is that the government itself should afford "compensation and restitution for persons whose Fourth Amendment rights have been violated." This seems to us as reasonable and just, so far as it goes; and we should be glad to see Congress establish the mechanism for such a remedy. But we do not see any reason to suppose that it will effectively curb police carelessness regarding constitutional rights; on the contrary, it may well provide a pretext for ignoring those rights.

More significant than all this, however, is the fact that when courts admit evidence obtained by unlawful police conduct they lend color and countenance to lawlessness. They become, in a real sense, accomplices in crime. The essential defense of the exclusionary rule lies in its indispensability for maintaining the purity of the judicial process. The essential argument against using evidence obtained through violation of the law is that it undermines respect not only for the courts themselves but for the law of which the courts are custodians.

In our view, the price we pay for the exclusionary rule is not nearly so "monstrous"—to use the Chief Justice's own word for it—as the price we would pay, in terms of the corruption of our courts, if we were to abandon that rule.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 30, 1896

MADRID—The Spanish government has authorized the Minister of the Marine to purchase a heavy cruiser, that is already built and supposedly ready at Trieste. In Northern Italy, it is reported that a government commission will be appointed tomorrow to proceed to Trieste, examine the vessel, and if her condition and her price are satisfactory, to immediately effect the purchase.

Fifty Years Ago

June 30, 1921

NEW YORK—It is reported from Leavenworth, Kansas, that Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion of the world, will be released from the Federal Penitentiary in time to get to the big fight between Jack Dempsey and Frenchman Georges Carpentier. It is stated further that he will challenge the winner of the fight to a championship fight in the near future. He just might be a little too old.



The Mediterranean Plug

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The contretemps developing between NATO and the island republic of Malta could, unless settled by friendly agreement, prove immensely embarrassing for the defense of Western Europe. For Malta is the plug of the Mediterranean; it is in a position to block either eastward or north-south movement across those lovely waters.

This has been recognized for centuries and at various times the Turks, Russians, French, British and Italians have either coveted or controlled it. Even so recently as World War II, Malta was one of the key strategic points. Had Hitler been able to overwhelm its heroic defenders the Middle East, North Africa, Italian and southern France campaigns might all have turned out differently.

For this reason the North Atlantic allies are gravely concerned about the dispute that broke out between members of their coalition and Dom Mintoff's new Maltese government immediately after his electoral victory this month. Already alarmed by persistent and successful Soviet penetration of the island sea, NATO fears dramatic worsening of its position should Malta withdraw facilities hitherto made available to the West and offer them instead to Russia.

Danger Recognized

The alliance has always recognized the danger that it might be outflanked from the south if any hostile power could extend its influence over the North African shore, but for some years this danger was held remote. Only after the Nasser arms deal

with Moscow and successive Arab revolutions did the possibility become tangible.

Today the threat is regarded as serious. The sea really makes harbors and airfields available to allied ships and planes east of Italy are in Greece, Syria, Egypt and North Africa have squeezed them out. Were Malta to exclude NATO's vessels (including the directly associated U.S. Sixth Fleet) the block to Soviet penetration westward would be removed; were Malta to turn over its dockyard facilities to the Russians, that possibility would be immensely increased.

NATO is trying to handle the problem with maximum coolness. Nevertheless it has already had two quiet meetings on the Malta situation since Mintoff ordered out the alliance's Mediterranean commander, a right-wing Italian admiral the Maltese prime minister particularly dislikes. Since then a squeeze has been applied against the Sixth Fleet. Meanwhile a Soviet cruiser hangs around nearby, perhaps awaiting an invitation to pay a call.

Three-Ply Problem

NATO splits up the problem into three phases: (1) How necessary is Malta to allied defenses? (2) How useful would it be to Russia as a base? (3) How necessary is it as a site for the alliance's Mediterranean command? The obvious fallback position of any NATO negotiation with Mintoff would be to agree to back down on Point 3, possibly to reduce emphasis on point 1, but to make an all-out stand against changes affecting Point 2. Thanks to opposition by the

Scandinavian partners, Malta was never admitted to NATO when it wished membership. However, it was co-opted into allied defenses and made the Mediterranean command post while still a British colony. The island became independent in 1964 and signed a consultation agreement with NATO the following year.

Mintoff is an ambitious left-winger but not demonstrably pro-Communist. He hopes to balance Maltese relationships with the two superpowers, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. It is not known whether he merely wants better terms for a continuing defense agreement with Britain, obtaining more money and total control of Maltese facilities, or if he wants to go whole hog and neutralize the island.

Neutrality is an increasingly popular trend but in the Mediterranean it is frequently tinged with a pro-Soviet bias. Even Yahya, which claims to be free of a Moscowite influence, is linked in confederation with Egypt and Syria, which lean on Russian support. And Moscow seems anxious to push into Libya in order to control the spigot of its vast petroleum resources, thus subjecting Western Europe to potential oil blackmail.

The Russians, who have every legal right to do so, insist they want eventual equality with the West in the Mediterranean, which they regard as only an extension of the Black Sea. But allied leaders are saying to each other about the same thing. Cato the elder, a Mediterranean resident, once said: "If we make them our equals, they will soon be our masters."

Sleepers Awake

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—The continuing storm over publication of the Pentagon Papers contains lessons for all of us.

The newspapers are learning from this episode and from the national loss of memory that has occurred since 1964 that their impact on public opinion in the United States is tragically limited. The substance and in some cases the precise details of virtually everything The Washington Post and The New York Times have printed from the Pentagon Papers is ancient history. It was nearly all published while it was happening. And it was largely a futile enterprise; neither the public nor the congressional politicians were listening.

The government is learning something, too. It is learning that policy is poorly communicated and public opinion is poorly shaped by proxy. All through the early 1960s, government officials were anonymously "leaking" their fears and "options" for Vietnam through the press as a substitute for public candor and direct communication with the people. This produced considerable support for the government's zig-zag policies by most of the major newspapers, including The Post and The Times. But newspaper editorials are not necessarily the voice of the people, and newspapers, as is now evident, are inadequate instruments for public education.

What the public and politicians could learn from this experience is that if they sit there asleep in the back row while their destinies are being debated, they are in a poor position when the thunder ends to cry foul and search for scapegoats.

Fully Covered

The facts of this particular case are that The Post and The Times and other large news organizations published thousands of stories, editorials and essays in 1964 describing the deteriorating military and political situation in Vietnam—just as it was described in the official memoranda and cables in the Pentagon Papers. The various options and contingency plans being put before the President at that time were reported repeatedly and accurately—as they are now reported in the official papers.

The growing combat role of American forces was laid out in impressive detail on front pages all over the country—the first uses of napalm against suspected hostile villages, the commitment of U.S. helicopters, the creosote to the battlefield, the reconnaissance, bombing and

strategic missions of U.S. aircraft in South Vietnam and Laos, the U.S. role in the training and transport of South Vietnamese raiding parties into North Vietnam. The circumstances of the Tonkin Gulf incident, including the prior raids by South Vietnamese forces against North Vietnamese territory, were reported accurately at the time. The possibilities of U.S. air raids on North Vietnam were reported and discussed in the press repeatedly far in advance of the event.

What the evidence from that time suggests is that despite the preoccupation of the newspapers and of the government with Vietnam, the public was both ill-informed and not greatly interested. The Gallup Poll in May, 1964, reported that 69 percent of the American people had no opinion about the war or how it was going or what the United States should do. The reason for that, Gallup explained, was that the 69 percent were paying no attention to developments in Southeast Asia; neither the newspapers nor the government had won their attention six months later, when the war fever in Washington and in the press was rising. The Council on Foreign Relations reported the results of another poll. One in four adult Americans, the council found, was not even aware that a war was going on in Southeast Asia.

Just Not Interested

Week after week stories were published and were given prominent space in the newspapers. But if the opinion polls at that time are valid, as one presumes, the public was simply not interested. Nor were most members of Congress.

There was assuredly no outcry and no demand for court injunctions against the administration against the "security breaches" involved in many of these newspaper reports. On the contrary, it is obvious in retrospect that various factions in the administration were deliberately and consciously "leaking" top-secret plans and recommendations in order to build support for future U.S. actions. And it seems obvious, in retrospect, that both the administration and the newspapers were deluding themselves in assuming that "leaks" were an adequate substitute for the kind of public awakening and education that sometimes arises out of vigorous public debate by public officials. What may have been happening, as one observer suggested, is that the media were having more influence in making up minds within the government

than in influencing the public whose support the administration was seeking.

It is now seven years later. People in the news business are now indicting themselves—wrongly or not—"telling the truth." Politicians, who ought to know better, are claiming that no one told them what was going on. And the administration charges, years after the fact, that security is breached by the recounting of ancient history. It is a strange spectacle.

Dangerous Freedom?

Being an African, I feel somewhat awkward to comment on a purely American problem, but from what I can read in your paper, my conclusion is that many freedoms in the American style can be extremely injurious to a country. First, if the government cannot be immune and insulated from scrutiny, does it mean that the press is taboo? Second, the net result of The Times's disclosure appears to be a weakening of the American position in the Paris negotiations, the North Vietnamese delegation being able to further its accusations against the U.S.

FALL DAOUA,
Dakar, Senegal.

The Glory That Was

I can't help but telling you that I am entirely astonished by your editorial "The Glory That Was Paris" (June 24). I would certainly agree to condemn any vandalism in New York as well as in Paris. I am certainly afraid of the possibility of stupid urbanism which we often see developing everywhere. However, insofar as the former Halles de Paris are concerned, I strongly disagree with the view that they should be considered the "heart" of Paris. Zola called them the "belly" of Paris, and I would not like the idea of mixing heart and belly. It is a fact that the main merits of the Halles since many years were to feed hundreds of thousands of rats, creating a center of attraction for a population of small traders and brokers, and justifying entirely fictitious prices of food not only in Paris but all over France. As to the "Beltard pavilions," they were and still are entirely ugly buildings without any real artistic

Bernard Levin From London:

You have to be a very suspicious fellow (I am a very suspicious fellow) to believe that the British government is considering a sellout of the 4 million Rhodesian Africans...

LONDON.—A British embassy negotiator in Rhodesia, Lord Goodman, has been seen by the Ian Smith regime that will lead to the lifting of British sanctions and the acceptance of that regime as the legal government of Rhodesia.

The groundwork has been done with care. "Talks about talks" took place about three months ago; explorations were made to see whether it was worth going further. Evidently both sides thought that it was; the "talks about talks" came to an end, and "talks about talks" have now been going on for some time. Soon it will be time, apparently, for "talks" themselves.

Now you have to be a very suspicious fellow (I am a very suspicious fellow) to believe that the British government is considering a sellout of the four million Rhodesian Africans for whom Britain has every kind of responsibility, and whom it is Mr. Smith's repeatedly declared intention to keep forever in a state of subjection to the tiny white minority. Not just because the British government (the Conservatives as well as their Labor predecessors) have repeatedly made it clear that they will agree to no deal with Smith that does not allow for "unimpeded progress toward majority rule." It is not necessary to be a very suspicious fellow to believe that a British government might make such a declaration and then fail to act on it; all you would have to be is a moderately realistic fellow. But there is more to it than that.

All-Around Fellow

The envoy extraordinary whom Mr. Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home have recently sent winging to Salisbury to talk with Mr. Smith is extraordinary in every sense of the word. He is Lord Goodman, a man who plays a unique role in British life. Head of a very successful law firm of the highest repute, he also wears simultaneously an amazing variety of hats and number of public hats; he is chairman of the Arts Council (in itself a full-time job); chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association (likewise); chairman of the trust that owns the Observer (one of our oldest-established and most respected Sunday newspapers); a member of a commission charged with investigating the system of government-appointed enquiries into matters of public concern; member of the committee whose responsibility is the building of our national theater; a director of private companies; confident and adviser to prime ministers and other politicians and goodness knows how many more public and private

men. In short, in contemplating Lord Goodman I am reminded of Sir John Betjeman's phrase—"ringleader, tomboy and chum to the weak." (In one way a singularly inapposite comparison, as not the least extraordinary thing about Lord Goodman is his appearance; he is built on a huge, a prehistoric scale, with eyebrows like prehistoric forests.)

But the important point about Lord Goodman in his present role is that he is a Socialist and an honorable man. He might have been chosen by the present government, and indeed almost certainly he is, but it is clear to the Smith regime that the negotiations were not going to be an empty sham; concessions on the part of Mr. Smith are going to be demanded if an agreement is to be reached.

There's No Way

Then why the suspicion that, despite all this, a sellout may be on its way? Simply because there is no possibility at all that Mr. Smith will agree, or even that he can agree, to any arrangement that offers the prospect of African rule in Rhodesia in a reasonable time. Mr. Smith's three immediate predecessors as head of the Rhodesian government were overthrown or wanted to be overthrown by a step toward African political advancement, and Mr. Smith knows that he will follow them into the discard pile if he gives an inch. Not that he shows any signs of doing so; he has made it brutally and contemptuously clear that there can be no question of majority rule in Rhodesia, and he is still saying so.

After all, even Lord Goodman is only mortal. In the end, whatever his brief from Mr. Heath, he is only an envoy; he can make the situation plain to Mr. Smith and report back to London on Mr. Smith's reaction. Then, however, it is up to the British government to decide how far to go to give Mr. Smith what he wants (the legal, constitutional and moral right to his institutionalized racism), and what (in the way of apparent, but no genuine, concessions) is acceptable.

Lord Goodman, we may be sure, has fought hard to extract from Mr. Smith the utmost that is possible; to do Mr. Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home justice, they will fight hard too. But in the end they will have to face the grim fact that Mr. Smith is not in practice going to accept any deal which envisages white Rhodesians being ruled by black ones, and the government of this country is pledged to precisely such an outcome of any talks. If a deal is done, leaving Mr. Smith in position, it will not even be necessary to read the terms to know that it must be a sellout.

Letters

significance—an expression of the early "iron age" which you may admire around Pennsylvania Station in New York. It is a really misleading statement to mention that those pavilions have become a high school setting for exhibitions, entertainment or art. All you really will find through a very dull promenade will be a few sex shops, some circus apparatus or slot machines, and practically no art at all. The only problem, which you rightly mention, is to create something which could effectively contribute to the heart of Paris. The best idea which has been put forward is some kind of a magnificent garden with one or two art museums.

CHRISTIAN VALENSI,
Paris.

Kafka's People

Those of us in the West who have visited Czechoslovakia in recent months can only concur, sadly, with Betty Werther's

penetrating descriptions of Kafka-land (JET, June 28). You can photograph a starving Biafran baby; how do you photograph famished minds and dehydrated hearts? You can raise funds—and it is up to the conscience of each of us—to help the refugees from East Pakistan; but what do you do for the Czechs, who are being massacred spiritually? "You are a lifeline to us," a Czech friend once told me. Those of us on this side of the Iron Curtain who have friends in Czechoslovakia can write (simple words of affection and solidarity pass even the most stringent censorship). We can visit them, though they are hardly able to reciprocate. True, it's giving hard currency to the regime, but if a few Czechs feel a little less isolated, a little less abandoned by their Western friends, then it's eminently worth it. Some of us do realize what's going on, and care very much. In small, undramatic ways, we do what we can.

E. DICKINSON,
Paris.



TOO TIRED—The truck was old, the load heavy. Or perhaps it had succumbed to sympathy pains. The vehicle was found abandoned in Walsenburg, Colo.

Malta Officials Rule Out Role As Cuba of the Mediterranean

By Marvyn Howe

VALLETTA, Malta, June 29 (NYT)—Malta's newly elected Socialist Prime Minister Dom Mintoff is seeking "adequate compensation" for the use of this strategic island by Britain, the United States and other NATO countries.

Malta is not about to become the Cuba of the Mediterranean, as some right-wing European newspapers have warned, but would like to maintain the status quo if the necessary financial support can be obtained, according to high-level government sources.

Mr. Mintoff has, through a series of dramatic gestures, created a certain anxiety among his supporters, but seems to have strengthened his bargaining position.

Britain's high commissioner in Malta, Sir Duncan Watson, was received yesterday by Mr. Mintoff, who outlined his position on the revision of the 1964 defense and financial treaties with Britain. Sir Duncan will leave for London within a few days with Mr. Mintoff's demands.

His price for base facilities has not been made public but was expected to be high because of the serious financial problems facing the country. Malta has a national debt of \$103.3 million, a trade deficit of \$120 million, serious unemployment and a drop in tourism.

What Mr. Mintoff wants, according to informed government sources, is to keep the British base but get more for it and reach separate agreements with the other nations using the facilities.

Nevertheless, there seems to have been a cooling off of tempers. There was no showdown over the arrival yesterday of a U.S. destroyer at Malta's sister island of Gozo. The visit had been approved before the ban on the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the decision was respected by the authorities. There was no trouble over the arrival of a unit of British commandos, who came as replacements. This is part of the agreement, a government official said.

"Britain set up a club here and invited her friends to come in without membership fee," a spokesman for the government said. "Britain is not paying

enough and NATO, the United States and other NATO countries are not paying anything for the use of our harbors—and we're not even a member of NATO."

In fact, the Anglo-Maltese defense agreement provides for the stationing of British troops in Malta and simply specifies that non-NATO countries cannot use the facilities without the consent of the two countries. Britain pays Malta \$12 million yearly under the ten-year agreement due to expire in 1974.

Mr. Mintoff's ultimate aim, according to a close associate, is real neutrality—but he has recognized that the island is not in a position now to exist solely on local industry and needs the base money for development.

"We are absolutely anti-Communist," a government spokesman declared, stressing that there is no Communist party on the island and that about 95 percent of the 320,000 inhabitants are Catholics.

Italian Killed In Shooting After Soccer Match

ROME, June 29 (Reuters)—A soccer match in the nearby town of Vicenza ended in tragedy Sunday when a disgruntled spectator shot and killed a man, wounded a friend of the athlete and then hid inside a barricaded building as crowds tried to storm the building and lynch him.

Police arrested a 45-year-old Sicilian worker, Calogero Cicero. They said that he had surrendered after first trying to flee by hijacking a car at pistol point. Trouble began when the opposing team, Vicenza, scored a decisive second half goal in a friendly match. A man went behind the home goal to insult the goalkeeper, and only stopped when ordered off by linesman Enrico Dante.

Minutes later, Mr. Dante was hit on the back of the head by a stone. He turned to the crowd and shouted to the man to meet him in the square later to settle accounts. An hour later, Mr. Dante, 34, was found dying of wounds in the square. A friend lay beside him wounded in the leg.

Colombo Urges Sterling Role As Reserve Controlled by '6'

LONDON, June 29 (Reuters)—Jai's premier, Ennio Colombo, today advocated that sterling's role as a reserve currency should be transferred to a monetary unit controlled by the European Economic Community if Britain joins.

Mr. Colombo, here on a three-day official visit ending tomorrow, referred to sterling's international role at a lunch in London's Mansion House. Prime Minister Edward Heath, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the lord mayor of London, Sir Peter Studd, were present.

The Italian foresaw the creation of a European monetary unit

as a way of revitalizing and strengthening London's role as a great international market for trade, money and finance.

Roundup of Sterling
His suggestion was one of the first raised since Britain, in Common Market entry negotiations, said it was prepared to envisage an orderly and gradual rundown of the official sterling balances after entering the community.

Mr. Colombo also renewed his call for greater community attention to regional policies. But he stressed on cooperation with Britain in the monetary and economic field.

He said he was referring particularly to problems arising from short-term capital movements across frontiers and to activities in the Eurodollar market, to the need for flexibility in the international monetary system, and particularly to an end to the floating of the West German mark and the Dutch florin, and finally to the establishment of an effective system for increasing international liquidity.

Later he visited Parliament. Mr. Colombo, formerly a minister of the treasury, had meetings during the day with Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor party, and a former Labor chancellor, James Callaghan. He also saw Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader. Last night he met Roy Jenkins, another former Labor chancellor.

Soviet View On Literature Is Challenged

By Russian Writer In Journal Novy Mir

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, June 29 (NYT)—On the eve of the Fifth All-Union Writers Congress, a Soviet critic yesterday challenged the official Soviet view that all Soviet literature must be written in the Socialist realism style.

Alexander Ovecharenko, a member of the editorial board of Novy Mir, argued in the latest issue of the journal that some of the most important Soviet writers did not write in Socialist realism and that it is wrong for dogmatic critics to say they did.

With the congress opening today, Mr. Ovecharenko's article appeared at a sensitive moment, since the conservatives who dominate the congress leadership are sure to make a routine assertion of the over-riding primacy of Socialist realism in Soviet literature.

Disputed Point

Socialist realism has always been a disputed point in the Soviet Union. Conservatives have tended to insist that only writing in that school can be printed here, while liberals have sought to include other styles as well. Because there is no clear-cut definition of what Socialist realism is, compromises have often been made.

Thus, many writers who could hardly be called Socialist realists have been nevertheless identified as such and their works printed here during relatively liberal periods. But during crackdowns in the arts, their works were not printed.

In his article, called "Continuation of a Debate," he chides a well known dogmatic critic for saying that "in our literature there is only one method—Socialist realism."

Mr. Ovecharenko then argues that such well known writers as Alexander Blok, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Mikhail Bulgakov, Anna Akhmatova, Osip Mandelstam, Isaac Babel, Andrei Bely, Andrei Platonov and Boris Pasternak could hardly be regarded as "realists" in most of their writing. Even Maxim Gorki, regarded as the founder of the Socialist realism school, wrote romantic works not in keeping with realism, Mr. Ovecharenko said.

Because of the sensitivity of authorities to ideological questions, Mr. Ovecharenko does not question the leading role of Socialist realism. But his listing of the nonrealist writers would be interpreted by intellectuals here as a subtle attack on the current ideological restraints. Almost all of the writers listed by Mr. Ovecharenko are favorites of Soviet liberals, and most have not been published in recent years, or in small editions.

In the Stalin years, Socialist realism generally meant a work in the realistic genre that ended on a sense of uplift for Soviet goals.

Today a key literary official denounced those that support Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and other outlawed Soviet writers.

In the major report at the opening of the congress, secretary of the board of the union Georgi M. Markov also called for maintaining orthodoxy in the arts, with allegiance to the Communist party cited as the highest ideal.

Brezhnev Attends

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and several other Politburo members attended a Kremlin meeting yesterday for the opening of the congress.

This was the first congress in four years, and the fifth since the union was established in 1932. There were more than 500 delegates representing the union's 7,200 members.

No other writer has caused authorities here more concern in recent years than the 69-year-old novelist, who last year won the Nobel Prize for literature, and who has just published a new novel, "August 1914," abroad. Prior to the last congress, Mr. Solzhenitsyn sent a letter to all delegates protesting literary censorship in the Soviet Union. His expulsion for allegedly not protesting strongly enough against the publication abroad of "The Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle," led to widespread protests from writers abroad, and less publicized complaints from some Soviet writers as well.

Although Mr. Solzhenitsyn's name was not mentioned directly, Mr. Markov referred to the awarding of the Nobel Prize to him and his November 1969, expulsion from the union. "Let those gentlemen from foreign ideological centers realize that their provocative stratagems will fool no one," he said. "The Soviet writers themselves decided and will continue deciding who should be a member of the Union of Writers and who should not."

"When for instance," Mr. Markov said, "Soviet law-enforcement agencies brought to account some cowed-in-the-wood idlers for their parasitical life, someone abroad hastily listed these layabouts and ignoramus as writers, awarding to each of them exceptional epithets: 'talented,' 'outstanding,' and even 'great.'"

Ceausescu in Finland

HELSINKI, June 29 (Reuters).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived here today for a five-day state visit to Finland.

Party-Line Vote on Paris Council Les Halles Reprieve Is Rejected

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 29 (NYT)—The Paris city council early this morning decided to ignore an international effort to save the pavilions of Les Halles and to begin tearing them down next week for urban reconstruction.

The final vote was 53-37, with the project being voted along

party lines. Gaullists and their allies were for their destruction and Socialists and Communists against.

Today, however, a final and probably futile effort was begun to have the government and President Georges Pompidou intervene to overrule the city council. This could only be done if the pavilions were classified as

historical monuments under government protection.

French interest in saving the immense 19th-century glass and iron structures picked up after an American banker arrived here a few weeks ago and said he wanted to buy them. By then, they had already been scheduled for destruction for over a year.

Postponement Sought

The international interest aroused French interest, and the opposition motions at the city council last night were aimed at postponing the wrecking work while the project was reconsidered. The Gaullists and their allies, however, control the council.

Though defeated, the opposition has decided to seize the issue for political as well as aesthetic reasons. The Socialist Federation today announced it was contacting other leftist parties and labor unions to organize a mass demonstration to save the pavilions. The Socialist Federation has nine of the 90 seats on the council.

Former Premier Edgar Faure also came to their defense today. Writing in the mass-circulation newspaper France Soir, Mr. Faure, an unusually independent Gaullist, said that "Paris doesn't only belong to the Parisians—it is the capital of the whole country." He said the government should be consulted before the wreckers' ball begins to swing.

Folk Center

One of the strongest arguments last night in favor of saving the pavilions was raised by opposition speakers who pointed out that since the old food markets were moved out of Les Halles two years ago, the pavilions have become a kind of impromptu folk center, with concerts, plays, dances and exhibitions being put on by both amateur and professional groups.

The speakers argued that the pavilions were filling—almost by accident—a need of the citizens. This argument was rejected. Speaking for the majority, Pierre Krieg said that the decision to renovate was irreversible and that the demolition was necessary for the construction of a new regional subway line.

Plans for the area call for a huge cultural and commercial complex with a concert hall, theater, library, museum, underground mall and outdoor promenades in addition to office space.

Scheel Rejects Geneva Parley With U Thant

BONN, June 29 (UPI)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has turned down an invitation to meet UN Secretary-General U Thant in Geneva next month, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the reason was that Mr. Thant also invited East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer to a similar, though separate, meeting in Geneva at about the same time.

In his reply to Mr. Thant, Mr. Scheel said he hoped to meet him on the occasion of the General Assembly meeting in New York this autumn.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Scheel also told Mr. Thant that while he was ready and able to meet with him at any place of Mr. Thant's choosing, the secretary-general could meet with Mr. Winzer only in Moscow.

The diplomatic sidestepping reflected the West German government's refusal to countenance East German officials being placed on an equal footing with its own ministers by international institutions such as the United Nations.

Food Price Rise In Britain in Year Exceeds 10 Pct.

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Britain's Agriculture Minister James Prior brought shouts of dismay from his own party in the House of Commons today by announcing that food prices have risen more than 10 percent in the year since the Conservatives came to power.

Mr. Prior said the food price index had risen 10.4 percent between June 16, 1970, and May 16, 1971, and has gone up further since then. The Tories came to power on June 18 of last year.

Mr. Prior's announcement was greeted by demands for his resignation from opposition Laborites. Tory Sir Gerald Mabarro said tax reductions granted by the government have already been wiped out by higher food prices. Mr. Prior promised that food prices would start coming down soon.

Death Camp Killer Gets Life, Suspended

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, June 29 (AP)—A former Nazi SS lieutenant received a life prison term today for the murder of three inmates of a forced labor camp in Poland during World War II. But the sentence was suspended on the ground of his ill health.

The defendant, Fritz Gebauer, who originally was charged with murdering 22 inmates at the camp in Lvov, was ordered by the court to report to the police once a week. The court followed the recommendation of physicians that the 65-year-old electrician was too ill for imprisonment.

Wildcat Strikes Hit Belgium, Provoked by Rising Prices

ANTWERP, Belgium, June 29 (AP)—A wave of wildcat strikes has hit Belgium, provoked by the government's inability to check rising prices.

Officially the retail price index has only risen by about 2.5 percent so far this year, but consumers scoff at the figures. Wages are linked with the index.

The increase comes partly from a new system of calculating sales taxes which is being applied throughout the European Common Market.

The unrest has been in large companies like Agfa-Gevaert photo products, Bell Telephone

Co. and Glaverbel, one of Europe's largest glass manufacturers. It follows a two-year pact signed between trade unions and employers.

Bell's five Belgian plants, employing 13,000 workers, were hit by strikes last week, and though the workers voted to return, only the smallest plant was operational today. Higher wages and an end to the system of fluctuating wages based on productivity are the demands.

The Glaverbel plant, with 2,000 workers, was hit by a strike yesterday. Agfa-Gevaert was idled for a week earlier this month.

Obituaries

Lord Simonds of Sparsholt; Churchill's Lord Chancellor

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Viscount Simonds, 89, the man Winston Churchill picked to be Britain's lord chancellor, died yesterday at his London home.

Viscount Simonds was politically unknown when Britain's wartime leader selected him in 1951 to be lord chancellor, Britain's top jurist. He took well to political life and served until 1955.

Gavin Turnbull Simonds was born at Basingstoke, England, of a Reading brewery family. He became a fellow of New College, Oxford, an attorney in 1906 and a queen's counsel in 1934.

He turned to the bench as a chancery judge in 1937, served as chairman of the National Arbitration Council from 1940 to 1944. He became lord of appeal in ordinary, a senior appeals court judge, in 1944, serving until 1962.

As lord of appeal in ordinary, Viscount Simonds became a life peer. He became a hereditary peer in 1962, and in 1964 Viscount Simonds of Sparsholt. He left no heir. One twin son was killed in action in World War II and the other died in 1951.

As a jurist he participated in a number of landmark rulings. One was his decision favoring Britain's income tax department in which he decided the National Anti-Vivisection Society was not a good charity. He meted a similar fate to an order of enclosed nouns.

Archbishop of Nancy

NANCY, France, June 29 (Reuters)—The Archbishop of Nancy and Toul, the Most Rev. Emile Fiolley, died here today.

He was primate of the Lorraine region of eastern France.

Charles Sechenyi

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Charles Sechenyi, 65, member of a noble Hungarian family, who formerly served in the upper house of the Hungarian parliament, died here Saturday, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Sechenyi settled in the United States in 1945 and became a citizen in 1951.

Lofty Blomfield

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 29 (AP)—Maynell (Lofty) Blomfield, 62, New Zealand's veteran of the 1930s wrestling heyday, died today.

He was New Zealand and Australian professional wrestling champion and British Empire champion.

After touring North America, fighting 63 bouts—losing only one and drawing two. His opponents included Earl McCready, Joe Savoldi and Chief Little Wolf.

He reached his peak in 1938 when he wrestled world champion Bruno Nagurski to a draw at one fall each at Vancouver.

After retiring he became a hotelkeeper in the northern New Zealand city of Whangarei.

Martin Benka

VIENNA, June 29 (UPI)—Slovak painter Martin Benka, 83, who was awarded the title of "National Artist" of Czechoslovakia for his landscape works, died in Bratislava today, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK reported.

Mr. Benka, who had several exhibitions between 1925 and 1942 in New York, Paris and Vienna, will be given a state funeral, CTK said.

Thomas E. Martin

SEATTLE, June 29 (AP)—Former Sen. Thomas E. Martin, 78, died here today.

China Denies Phone Link

HONG KONG, June 29 (UPI).—China's telecommunications authorities have denied reports that direct telephone communications would be established between China and Israel, the New China News Agency reported today. A statement issued in Peking said the reports from Jerusalem by UPI and Reuters were "a willful fabrication."

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Maria Callas: 'The Singer Is Nothing But the Servant of Genius'

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, June 29 (H.T.).—Maria Callas, La Divina. The most controversial, brilliant and bedazzling operatic figure of our time. She has not appeared on an opera stage in six years and is still the Prima Donna. At last fall's opening of La Scala, the ovation was for Callas, who was sitting in a box. Her records are selling as briskly today as 12 years ago when her career was considered at its peak.

No one who has heard it has forgotten the fluid voice of richness, color and power. In a period when acting in opera was broad, to the point of ham, she was a controlled dynamo that could charge even a pianissimo with electric tension. Stories of her passion, artistic and savage temperament, natural genius, perfection, tantrums, difficulties have made her a legend.

For a legend, she is surprisingly young. She floated into the salon of her Paris apartment, a tall and graceful woman, unexpectedly slender, wearing a rose and gold brocade caftan. The reddish brown hair was pulled back in a simple ponytail.

True Beauty

She has the aura of true beauty. It is something about the way she carries herself. The camera does not capture the Mediterranean cream skin, the smiling charm, the gracious manners. As a hostess, she had the delicate consideration that puts a guest at ease.

She rarely consents to the many requests for interviews, uneasy about being misinterpreted. She agreed because we had been introduced by a mutual friend, Nadia Stancioff.

"Friendship means a great deal to me. Few people realize that. Nadia probably told you she was afraid of me in the beginning too. People so often have gotten the wrong opinion about me. I have made the mistake of rarely letting them know me.

"If I am a friend, I give. If I am not, I am indifferent. I believe in love, lots of love. I believe in discipline. It is not enough to be born with the gift of a beautiful voice. You must work, work, work. No matter how far you go, perfection is always just beyond reach."

"Vissi d'Arte, Vissi d'Amore," aria of "Tosca." Leitmotiv of Callas's life.

The Juilliard School of Music in New York has invited her to lead two series of classes this autumn.

"It will not exactly be teaching," she said. "I would like to try to pass on some of my experience to others. Opera is in crisis. I have been saying that since 1954. I do not want to let it die."

She auditioned 350 singers. She dismissed the complement. "You did it for the public, not for me," she said. "Not at all," she replied in the accents of New York's Washington Heights, where she was born.

"I did it as I thought it might please Puccini. When I had done my best, I was able to communicate to you through the only outlet I have. The composer."

"The singer is nothing but the servant of genius. It is the composer who is the genius. He left us the notes. As interpreters, it is our duty in all humbleness to read between the lines, to search out his soul, his message, to mind read his style, to bring out what he is trying to tell us. Each composer has a tempo and a Titan. 'The Death of Actaeon' to the J. Paul Getty Museum."

Mr. Fredericksen, acting for Mr. Getty, promptly announced that his museum in California is prepared to leave the Titan on view in London along with other paintings so long as the National Gallery is willing to send something comparable to his budding gallery in Malibu.

The two Americans suggested that Mr. Getty's idea be adopted by all major museums. "The National Gallery, unable to raise the money as of now to keep the Titan here, indicated the whole issue must be put up to a meeting of the board of trustees scheduled for Thursday. If the board agrees, an export license for the Titan would be a formality."

Technique

"I want to show these young students about breathing and how you spare yourself. The voice is a human instrument. Its life is short. It can't last at all without technique."

"Yet the supreme art is to hide technique until all seems effortless. That requires work and tremendous discipline, sacrifice and risks. If you really want to serve music, you must live it day and night."

"I mean give up everything for music. Tighten the belt. Keep yourself alive as a waitress if you have to. No job is degrading. Any job, every job is an honor. And it is a helluva work to do anything well. The world needs us all... street sweepers, electricians, artists."

Talks Begin on Getty Plan

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Negotiations opened today between American and British art experts on a plan to solve the problem of Britain's losing major art works to U.S. buyers.

Burton Fredericksen, curator of the Malibu, Calif., museum created by oil billionaire J. Paul Getty, joined with New York dealer Michael Zimet in the talks with the National Gallery about the proposal sparked by the sale of

a Titan. "The Death of Actaeon" to the J. Paul Getty Museum. Mr. Fredericksen, acting for Mr. Getty, promptly announced that his museum in California is prepared to leave the Titan on view in London along with other paintings so long as the National Gallery is willing to send something comparable to his budding gallery in Malibu.



G. Neurevich.

"I want to give a little happiness even if I haven't had much for myself. Music has enriched my life and hopefully—through me a little—the public's."

I babbled about having been present at the Paris Opera in 1955 when she sang Tosca, a performance which still shimmers in my mind's ear and eye. She dismissed the compliment. "You did it for the public, not for me," she said. "Not at all," she replied in the accents of New York's Washington Heights, where she was born.

"I did it as I thought it might please Puccini. When I had done my best, I was able to communicate to you through the only outlet I have. The composer."

"The singer is nothing but the servant of genius. It is the composer who is the genius. He left us the notes. As interpreters, it is our duty in all humbleness to read between the lines, to search out his soul, his message, to mind read his style, to bring out what he is trying to tell us. Each composer has a tempo and

Waverley Root

An Aphrodisiac: But Don't Count On It

PARIS (H.T.).—Euell Gibbons, in "Stalking the Heathful Herbs," tells of stirring the floor of his entry with freshly cut calamus leaves "so my guests were greeted by its spicy aromatic aroma." The word "amorous" was well chosen, for acorus calamus is, or has been, reputed to be healthy with a vengeance, and Gibbons might have been viewed by the ancient Romans in the same light as Dionysus, Tyrant of Syracuse, who spread wild thyme on

his floors in the hope that it would cause young girls invited to his palace to lose their heads. For the Romans, acorus calamus (known since the Middle Ages as sweet flag, and also nowadays as sweet sedge or sweet rush) was a strong and even dangerous aphrodisiac. The danger does not appear evident, but perhaps the Romans did not confine themselves to eating its leaves or root. It irritates mucous membrane, and applied externally may have given them reason, or at least illusions.

Aroma Gibbons was not unaware of the reputation of acorus calamus, for after remarking that dried calamus root is sometimes used to line bureau drawers to perfume clothing laid in them, or to fill porous bags hung in clothes closets (where it also discourages moths), he continued: "I hereby disclaim all responsibility for anything that may happen to you while wearing calamus-scented clothing, since the aroma of this plant has long been thought to be somewhat aphrodisiac."

I dislike to discourage those to whom this opens titillating vistas, but the ancient Romans, who were obsessed by the idea of aphrodisiacs, which they discovered in the most unsuspectable foods, seem to have exaggerated when they dubbed calamus "the plant of Venus." They were probably influenced by its shape.

Its sweet-smelling rush-like leaves, four feet long and an inch wide, surround a spike bearing the spadix, a densely packed bundle of minute flowers, whose blunt tapering form does suggest a phallus; if you are not familiar with the plant, think of its relative, the jack-in-the-pulpit (edible too).

Greek Acorus comes from Greek, alpha privative plus the word meaning "pupil of the eye," whose exact

application to this plant Linnaeus could not doubt have explained, but I shall not try. It is a native of Asia which has spread throughout the north temperate zone. Reference books say it is sterile in Europe, which does not accord very well with its persistence there. The root, a rhizome, is the part most used; it has a pungent agreeably spicy odor which persists even when the root is dried, the form in which it is most often encountered.

The dried rhizome, or the oil pressed from fresh calamus root, is used for flavoring foods, but it has found more extensive employment in medicine. It was the calamus aromaticus necessarily kept in stock by all medieval pharmacies, which remains in modern therapeutic use for its aromatic, carminative and sweat-provoking qualities. It also goes into perfume.

Theatrical style, it says that this is all that movies do. That, of course, is nonsense. The performance of Dirk Bogarde is "full of right gestures" as the German artist, Canby says, but even though the gestures are right, "they seem calculated and rather empty, as if each had been carried one step too far." Bjorn Andresen, as the Polish boy who, according to the film version, here Aschenbach to his fate, shows "all the innocence of a street hustler, from virtually their first encounter," Canby says.

"The Greek" Claude Lelouch's film about a former lawyer (Jean-Louis Trintignant) who, with his ex-wife (Christine Lelouch), masterminds a kidnapping, suggests to Roger Greenspan "nothing so much as a hard-edged Man and a Woman" with analogous self-indulgence, misdirected visual rhetoric and inexpressive stylized excesses. "But he had kinder things to say about the cast: 'All the performances are more reasonable than the roles call for,'" says Greenspan. "I especially liked the delicately beautiful Christine Lelouch as the type of modern moll."

Death in Venice. Luchino Visconti's film adaptation of the Thomas Mann short story, has turned the original material into a "scene baroque tale of an inhibited, immortal, a fussy old man who develops a mad crush on a beautiful youth," comments Vincent Canby. "By failing to communicate the complexity and intelligence of the Mann work—and by failing with such seeming

world of his own. The wording and the notes may seem to be the same but a largo of Verdi is not a largo of Wagner and a lento of Beethoven is not a lento of Bellini. It is our obligation to find the sense and the shape. We must respect the composer even if it means sacrificing fireworks, like holding a high note for no reason except that it might bring us applause."

No End

"When I would go home after a successful performance, I was happy, but only for a little while. Then I would start cataloguing in my mind everything I might have expressed more. Like a house which must be dusted continually, there is no end to it. It is the same in music. The job is never finished."

"I am a Sagittarius, a hunter with the bow pulled ready to draw. When I believe, I can stand like a monument waiting for the right moment. Timing is very important in life. I usually hit the mark because I never budge an inch and keep smiling. The enemy loses his head and makes mistakes. When I have the power to hurt a person who has hurt me or to step on him, I don't. That makes them hurt even more."

"I am not strong. I am proud. Pride is a woman's dowry. I didn't have to learn that, my love, I was born that way. Generally people are undependable. You can't blame them. I cannot help but be dependable, but you can't expect others to be. It's not their fault. You can depend on someone else only for the minute it lasts, but it does not last long."

She returned to the subject of the Juilliard classes. "I would like to advise these young singers that they should not try to make their careers too quickly. The more you learn and experience, the longer and better the career will be. I came up the hard way. I don't mean by crushing bodies. But I did give up the possibility of good contracts when the timing was not right. In 1949, Edward Johnson wanted me to make my debut at the Met in 'Fidelio' in English and 'Madame Butterfly' in Italian. I don't believe in opera in translation and I didn't consider Butterfly my best role. For a debut you must make sure you are a success. So I refused and had to wait for years."

"I am still for the slow way, especially now that life has speeded up. Singers overstrain before their time. The airplanes takes you so quickly. You do not rest and recuperate enough."

Future

The future is full of projects. She is planning a recording of the arias of Verdi, embracing the more difficult ones, rarely sung. "Some people think they have grown out of style. They intrigue me. I like challenge. Certain modernists are trying to send romanticism and idealism down the drain. I maintain there will always be romanticism and idealism. In these things we do not change. Even though man can now go to the moon, the body continues to maintain its temperature."

Will she return to the operatic stage? She smiled and did not deny the possibility. "But, as for a debut, I need the best production, don't you think?"

"It is not generally known that two years ago, Visconti and I had a contract with the Paris Opera to do 'Travolta.' I insisted that there be 20 to 30 days of rehearsals for the orchestra and the chorus. They couldn't give the rehearsals, so the contract was annulled."

"But I am always working. I am just waiting for the extraordinary occasion."

"I'm happy and I don't feel sorry for myself. I belong to the givers. I want to give a little happiness even if I haven't had much for myself. Music has enriched my life and hopefully—through me a little—the public's. If anyone left an opera house feeling more happy and at peace, I achieved my purpose."

She is leaving soon on a holiday with close friends. "Just swimming, snorkeling, nonsense. When I play, it is so nice to be a child."



Scene from the Shaw brothers' "Anonymous Hero."

The Hollywood System

Hong Kong Films

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

HONG KONG, June 29 (H.T.).

The Hollywood system is alive and thriving in Hong Kong. A vast studio, called Movietown, has sprung up at Clearwater Bay, on the Kowloon mainland across from the island city.

Here, under the auspices of the Shaw brothers, Run Run and Run Me, 29 films are before the cameras, a figure which recalls the Hollywood scene in the good old days before television. At that time MGM released 52 features a year and Paramount was not far behind. This year the Shaw brothers will finish 50 films, ten more than last year. There appears to be no business like Shaw business in the movie world these days.

The Shaws of Shanghai ventured into the entertainment world shortly after World War I. There were four Shaw brothers then. The eldest, Run Run, wrote and staged a play, hoping to lure audiences away from the new-fangled movies. When the play failed, his younger brothers urged a film version, on which they collaborated. It was an immediate success and the brothers started churning out motion pictures.

In 1924, Run Me and Run Run dejectedly gave up and went back to a disheartening career which released the American films of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. They also acquired a chain of 100 theaters and amusement parks. In 1930, they produced the first Chinese talkie with the popular screen actress Butterfly Wu as his star. This was the Oriental hit of the day and similar sumptuous productions followed through the next decade.

The Japanese invasion halted the Shaws' activities, but after the war the surviving brothers resolutely began all over again. Today they control the largest privately owned film studio and cinema circuit in the world.

"There is no anti-trust law here," explained Run Run Shaw, a genial gentleman, in his black-leather-jacketed offices at Movietown the other morning. "We have the films and we have the theaters and our system operates much as the MGM-Loew's combines once did. Our studios, too, are modeled on Hollywood lines, a self-contained town, equipped with 12 sound stages and our own color laboratories. The films produced are shown in the Shaw theaters throughout Asia and also in Europe, the United States, South America, Canada and Africa."

"The American producers had formulas for film-making—the Western, the gangster film, the musical—and so have we," he said. "Our films may be divided into categories. There are films in which sword combats are a major attraction. These sword films are very popular, but there have been some complaints about their savagery. We make modern action films, comedies, dramas and musicals. Certain specialties are based on classic Chinese plays. Public tastes are always changing and we try to meet the demand. Ours is the enormous popular audience."

"Censorship is strong in South-east Asia and differs in various lands. New ideas are apt to puzzle and displease the mass of moviegoers. We have no equivalent of the American Production Code."

Like his Californian forerunner, Run Run Shaw believes his countrymen's audience is for entertainment, but entertainment of the best possible quality. Technically the quality of his films is high. His studio's color process, Eastmancolor/Shawscope, is notable for its clarity, richness and beauty. He was awarded a prize for the dazzling photography of one of his epics, "The Magnificent Conqueror," at the Cannes Festival, and he finds that his greatest successes have been his most expensive and ornate productions: "The Kingdom and the Beauty," "The Assassin," "The One-Armed Swordsman" and "Golden Swallow."

All the Shaw films have both Chinese and English subtitles; the Chinese is for the non-Mandarin-speaking audiences. "The dialogue of our films is always in Mandarin, but thanks to Confucius, written Chinese is comprehensible to all Chinese audiences," he explained.

Renoir Stolen LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Two thieves stole a Renoir worth \$100,000 from an art gallery in London's West End in broad daylight yesterday, police said today. The men cut the painting, "Green Landscape"—from its frame when they were left alone in the gallery for several minutes after telling assistants they wanted to look around.

George de Meulder, 37, from July 14 to 14 p.m. 200, Avenue de la Gare, 12, CH-1012 Lausanne, Switzerland.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES PussyCat The most exciting Parisian Girls Floor show Dance Every night from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. 23 R. Champs-Élysées, 81, 82-83. RECOMMENDED BY Frank Sinatra, Duke Ellington.

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO Nightly at 11 p.m. and 11.15 a.m. Grand Prix NIGHTLY FROM 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. TAXI AND TIP INCLUDED. 63 F. 68 F. 69 F. 70 F. 71 F. 72 F. 73 F. 74 F. 75 F. 76 F. 77 F. 78 F. 79 F. 80 F. 81 F. 82 F. 83 F. 84 F. 85 F. 86 F. 87 F. 88 F. 89 F. 90 F. 91 F. 92 F. 93 F. 94 F. 95 F. 96 F. 97 F. 98 F. 99 F. 100 F. 101 F. 102 F. 103 F. 104 F. 105 F. 106 F. 107 F. 108 F. 109 F. 110 F. 111 F. 112 F. 113 F. 114 F. 115 F. 116 F. 117 F. 118 F. 119 F. 120 F. 121 F. 122 F. 123 F. 124 F. 125 F. 126 F. 127 F. 128 F. 129 F. 130 F. 131 F. 132 F. 133 F. 134 F. 135 F. 136 F. 137 F. 138 F. 139 F. 140 F. 141 F. 142 F. 143 F. 144 F. 145 F. 146 F. 147 F. 148 F. 149 F. 150 F. 151 F. 152 F. 153 F. 154 F. 155 F. 156 F. 157 F. 158 F. 159 F. 160 F. 161 F. 162 F. 163 F. 164 F. 165 F. 166 F. 167 F. 168 F. 169 F. 170 F. 171 F. 172 F. 173 F. 174 F. 175 F. 176 F. 177 F. 178 F. 179 F. 180 F. 181 F. 182 F. 183 F. 184 F. 185 F. 186 F. 187 F. 188 F. 189 F. 190 F. 191 F. 192 F. 193 F. 194 F. 195 F. 196 F. 197 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F. 913 F. 914 F. 915 F. 916 F. 917 F. 918 F. 919 F. 920 F. 921 F. 922 F. 923 F. 924 F.

Japanese Act to Dispel Revaluation Pressure

TOKYO, June 29 (AP-JN).—Japan decided today to take two measures to help dispel the pressure for an upward revaluation of the yen.

Reversing policies in existence for about 25 years, the government decided to end preferential treatment for exports and to allow Japanese as individuals to buy foreign stocks and bonds.

Today's decision raised interest rates for export financing to a uniform 5.5 percent, the same as the official discount rate. The new rates, representing increases of 0.25 and 0.5 percentage points for various categories of loans and discounts, take effect Aug. 10.

Bank of Japan officials noted that Japan has been criticized abroad for promoting exports with funds supplied by the central bank at unfair interest rates.

A spokesman said it is hoped the new system will help slow the growth rates of exports and narrow the trade surplus, running at over \$500 million a month recently.

Eight-Point Program
He also said the decision represents an implementation of part of the government's recently announced eight-point program to avoid an upward revaluation of the yen.

The cabinet decision on foreign securities is designed to help slow the growth of official gold and currency reserves, which are expected to reach the equivalent of about \$7.7 billion by the end of this month—more than double the \$3.77 billion of a year ago.

Finance Ministry officials said that from July 1 there will be no limit on securities investments abroad, either for institutional or individual investors. Since April 1970 institutional investors had been allowed to invest abroad within certain limits.

In addition, Japanese citizens will be allowed to purchase real estate abroad and will receive automatic approval for direct investment up to \$8 million in foreign commercial ventures.

Investors will be required to make their transactions through Japanese securities firms. Brokers at major firms here predicted that nearly all initial purchases will be made on the New York Stock Exchange, with small amounts gradually spreading to other major European exchanges. But they could not estimate the expected volume.

In New York, stock analysts said the decision could result in purchases of as much as \$2 billion during the next few years.

OECD Limitation

Finance Ministry officials said investors will be limited to securities listed on major exchanges in industrialized countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Investment will continue to be prohibited in the participation certificates issued by investment trusts such as the Overseas Services group.

In a further development announced today, the government authorized the removal of import quotas on 36 products, effective tomorrow.

The decision is part of a continuing program of import liberalization. Japan will still retain import restrictions on 80 items, although 20 of these are scheduled for liberalization in September.

The 26 products include certain fresh and preserved foods, chemicals and car engines.

Sato-Kennedy Talks
It was also announced that Prime Minister Eisaku Sato has agreed to meet U.S. Ambassador-at-Large David Kennedy tomorrow for an exchange of "frank" views on the Japanese textile industry's unilateral restraints on woolen and man-made fiber exports to the United States.

An official said Mr. Kennedy probably would propose that Japan and the United States resume talks on the textile trade issue at government level, which

the Japanese textile industry has strongly opposed.

The Japan Textile Federation has decided to impose voluntary restraints on woolen and chemical fiber exports to the U.S. market, beginning Thursday.

Trade and Industry Minister Kiuchi Miyazawa meanwhile acknowledged that certain exports to the United States had been expanding rapidly and said the government would consider further restraints.

He said it may become necessary to set up a system of floor prices to block exports of "sensitive" items such as autos, desks, calculators, steel products and color television sets.

Car Exports Rise
Car exports continued to rise sharply in May from a year earlier, while domestic sales and auto production remained sluggish, according to the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association today.

Exports in May totaled 138,755 vehicles, up 64 percent from the year-ago month, and up 27 percent from April. Exports had risen 83.3 percent in April and 56.5 percent in March, from a year earlier.

The United States remained the primary destination for shipments.

Of the May export total, passenger autos accounted for 101,776 units, up 85.5 percent from a year earlier. Trucks 36,257 units, up 24.4 percent; and buses 722, up 22.4 percent.

Swiss Group To Purchase French Store

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 29 (NYT).—Au Printemps, the French department store, is to be bought by a Swiss enterprise, further widening foreign participation in French retailing.

The purchaser is Maus de Genève, a holding company run by descendants of refugees from Alsace-Lorraine who fled after the German invasion of 1870. The Swiss company is owned by two brothers, Jacques and Bertrand Maus, who together with a French associate, Pierre Levy, will acquire shares owned by the 86-year-old president of Printemps, Pierre Lagulione.

The Maus brothers have a majority interest and Mr. Levy a minority interest in the Alsace-Grandes Magasins, a department store company with interests chiefly in eastern France. This is to be the vehicle for the transaction with Mr. Lagulione.

Stockholders to Meet
Printemps, which has been run as a closely held private company since it was founded in the middle of the last century, is to change its structure as well as its ownership at a special stockholders meeting called for "some time next fall," according to a statement issued by the company.

The Maus brothers and Mr. Levy will acquire about 150,000 of newly created shares at a price estimated at 40 million francs—\$7.2 million.

Despite Printemps' recent slide in profits and sales, there was a lively inside struggle for control of the Lagulione shares. The other bid came from Belgium, from four brothers in the textile business, Bernard, Jean-Pierre, Antoine and Régis Willot.

Pledge Seen
They control Bon Marché and Belle Jardinière, which, along with Galeries Lafayette, count among the other so-called "great" Paris department stores.

The Levy-Maus group owns 28 percent of the Société des Nouvelles Galeries, which controls two other department stores—Nouvelles Galeries and Bazar de l'Hôtel de Ville.

Paris retailing experts said that the Maus brothers probably guaranteed not to merge Printemps and Nouvelles Galeries and pledged the retention of the Printemps staff.

The Willots have adopted tough cost-cutting measures in acquisitions they have made.

No Franc Revaluation

PARIS, June 29 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today "there is absolutely no question" of revaluing the franc. The denial followed suggestions in newspapers that a revaluation might be in the offing.

He said possible explanations for the fall-off were the facts that the effects of the 1967 devaluation, the boost to shipping brought about by a large increase in sea traffic, restraints on overseas expenditures and the credit squeeze now were beginning to wear off.

Cunard Group Considering Takeover Bid

Rumors of Offer Boost Price of Firm's Shares

LONDON, June 29 (Reuters).—Cunard, Britain's prestige shipping group, revealed today that talks are being held with an unnamed bidder to take over the company whose Queen liners brought it world fame.

Sir Basil Smallpeice, the company's chairman, said the discussions were in a preliminary stage and added, "No indications of their likely outcome can be given."

His statement followed persistent speculation which has been pushing Cunard shares up on the London Stock Exchange.

Sir Basil said he was making his statement because of the rising share prices. He declined to name the bidder.

Last February the company revealed a loss for 1970 of £1.93 million (\$4.8 million) compared with a profit of £2.16 million the previous year.

But last April Sir Basil said the group hoped to become profitable by 1972. He said Cunard had set course on a tough plan to restore its fortunes.

"Loss-making operations will continue to be cut out if they cannot be made profitable," he declared.

The company's share prices shot up today 24 pence on the day before closing with a gain of 16.5 pence (39.6 cents) to 152.5 pence.

Speculation centered on one of Britain's most active businessmen, Jim Slater, as the possible buyer for Cunard.

Observers said Mr. Slater has been building up his holdings in Cunard over the last few months.

But Mr. Slater, president of Slater Walker Securities, refused to comment.

Britain's biggest shipping line, Pacific & Orient, said they are not the bidders.

Vesco Declares IOS Loan In Default; Postpones Action

TORONTO, June 29 (AP-DJ).—International Controls Corp. (ICC) has declared its \$5 million loan to IOS Ltd. in default, but has agreed to defer execution of the default subject to election of the management slate at the IOS meeting here tomorrow.

Robert L. Vesco, chairman of both companies, said today.

The Vesco slate faces a proxy fight for control of the IOS board. Mr. Vesco has said that IOS needs additional financing and would be in serious trouble if he withdraws his financial support.

Calling the loan, which is secured by a \$5.5 million bank deposit, would also require IOS to buy back IOS common stock warrants held by ICC for \$3.6 million, he said. That repurchase is secured by a \$1.2 million bank deposit.

Besides the possibility of calling the loan, Mr. Vesco is fighting his opposition by purchasing more ICC preferred stock. He said an ICC subsidiary has bought an additional one million preferred shares at 22 cents each. Some of that stock, he said, was purchased from persons listed as supporters of the opposition slate.

In addition to repurchase of the warrants, he said, the loan agreement with IOS provides for other default penalties "in seven digits."

Mr. Vesco did not describe the

Car Firms Plan 'Clean' Engine

The French car makers Renault and Peugeot and Sweden's Volvo have agreed to jointly study and produce certain types of engines complying with anti-pollution standards. The companies say they will set up an equally-owned subsidiary in France which could produce 350,000 engines a year by the end of the decade. The agreement stipulates that each company will retain its independence and will continue to compete with the others. The project is subject to French and Swedish government approval.

RCA Perfects Hologram System

RCA Corp. has developed a perfected method of preserving photographs, maps, drawings, statistics, computer data and other information in sugar-cube-size pieces of crystal rather than on film. The images are imprinted in the crystal by a laser and can be displayed by shining a laser through the crystal. A multitude of images can be stored in a single crystal and then displayed by rotating the crystal in front of a laser beam. Theoretically, the company says, a single crystal of only a cubic centimeter, smaller than a sugar cube, could hold as many as 1,000 billion "bits" of information. The company said that such laser-made images, called holograms, have been stored in crystals before but that the new technique has overcome previous disadvantages, including the fact that shining a laser through the crystal to display the image automatically erased it.

Canada Proposes Antitrust Board

The Canadian government has introduced legislation calling for establishment of a "competitive practices tribunal" that would have broad jurisdiction over mergers, price setting, advertising and any practices, including takeovers by foreign-based companies, that could be "unduly restrictive" on competition. The government also proposed action to tighten control on the practices of chartered banks, especially concerning agreements on interest rates, types of services and service charges. The tribunal would investigate domestic mergers involving at least \$5 million. All mergers involving foreign companies would have to be registered with the tribunal.

USLIFE Bids for Insurance Firm
USLIFE Corp. has agreed in principle to acquire Eastern Life Insurance Co. of New York for about \$48 million in stock subject to the approval of shareholders and directors of both companies. Eastern Life has more than \$1 billion in life insurance in force and is in the top 12 percent of companies in terms of insurance in force. Last year its earnings were \$1,085,252, a 21 percent increase over 1969. USLIFE is a diversified, financial-service company which earned \$13.9 million in 1970.

Finserv Buys Susquehanna Unit

Finserv Corp., financial services subsidiary of Studebaker-Worthington Inc., has completed the purchase of 2,576,700 common shares, or 50.4 percent of the outstanding stock, of Pan American Sulphur Co., a subsidiary of Susquehanna Corp. Finserv made an initial payment of \$25 million for the shares and possible additional payments are to be made based on future valuation of certain Pan American Sulphur assets with the maximum purchase price not to exceed \$35.5 million. Finserv also received warrants to purchase up to 1.3 million shares of Susquehanna common over a period extending into 1976.

Stocks Rally Sharply As Turnover Picks Up

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT).—The stock market put together a surprisingly strong rally today as volume showed a brisk rebound from yesterday's sleep-walking session, rising to 14.46 million shares from 9.81 million.

Wall Street analysts described the recovery as mainly technical. But the feeling prevailed that it might well be a harbinger of the traditional summer rally in stock prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average, scoring its third best ad-

range of 1971, moved up 9.20 to 882.30. The Dow's biggest gain for the year stands at 9.86 on March 15, the day it finally hurdled the 900 barrier to reach its highest level since mid-1969.

Blue-chip issues were strong, with gains of 1 or more appearing in General Electric, Eastman Kodak, Bethlehem Steel, U.S. Steel and International Nickel. Du Pont rose 2 to 137 3/4.

Minnesota Mining, a standout among the blue chips, climbed 3 1/2 to 129 3/4 after reaching a record price of 121.

General Motors raced ahead 1 5/8 to 78 3/8, after trading at its yearly low of 76 1/2 yesterday. Numerous estimates place 1971 earnings for GM at \$6.50 a share, compared with last year's strike-affected profits of \$2.09 a share.

Most major groups shared in the market advance, including retail stocks and the recently depressed airlines.

Glamour stocks, some of which were strong yesterday while the general market was lagging, also displayed gains.

Bausch & Lomb, helped by short-covering activity, ran up 5 7/8 to 121 3/8. It gained 5 1/8 yesterday.

Polaroid climbed 4 1/4 to 115 1/8, closing within a point of its high. Gaining 2 or better were Avon Products, Disney Productions, Burroughs, IBM, and Texas Instruments.

Central Foundry rose 3 1/4 to 23 3/8. Shareholders of the company, a manufacturer of cast iron soil pipe and fittings, approved a merger with Fagua National Inc., a privately-owned concern that purchased 40 percent of Central Foundry's shares in March.

Handelman, one of the day's largest losers, fell 1 7/8 to 38 1/2 after trading as low as 36 3/4. The stock dropped 3 3/8 in the previous session. The company, a distributor of phonograph records and stereo tapes, disclosed late yesterday that it is considering a large secondary offering of common stock.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices advanced in moderate trading with the exchange index up 0.77.

TWA warrants, the most actively traded issue, climbed 1 5/8 to 17.



Thomas J. Watson Jr.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Thomas J. Watson Jr. is leaving his post of chairman and chief executive officer of International Business Machines Corp. and becomes chairman of the executive committee. T. Vincent Learson, president since 1966, succeeds him, while Frank T. Cary, executive vice-president, was elected president.

Alto Morita was named president of Sony Corp., succeeding Masaru Ibuka, who was named chairman.

Chemical Prices Up, Profits Seen Rising

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP-DJ).

"The U.S. chemical industry, severely hurt in 1970, is expected to recover in 1971, industry executives say. Higher profits are forecast for the remainder of this year because prices are rising and as a result of the pickup in the economy."

This year "should be a fair year and 1972 a good year for chemicals," says John Connor, chairman of Allied Chemical.

"There is more maturity within the industry," which to him means the industry is seeking to halt price-cutting and overcapacity, which have hurt profits for more than a decade.

For the first five months of 1971, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index for chemicals and allied products rose about 3 percent from a year earlier. Dow Chemical's selling price index gained 0.7 percent last year, the first increase since 1957. The company looks for a 5 percent increase per year in its prices if the economy continues upward.

"We are more optimistic this quarter than we have ever been that prices are on their way upward," says Alden J. Klomparsen, Dow's assistant general sales manager for pricing and administration.

"The chemical industry has begun to realize that it can't increase profits today without increasing prices, because it simply costs so much more to do business," says Roger N. Gundersen, president of Stauffer Chemical.

Lately, prices have been increased on a number of key chemicals, including aluminum chloride, sulfuric acid, soda ash, hydrochloric acid and caustic soda. The selling price of caustic soda, used in a variety of manufacturing processes, has risen five times during the past year. Polyvinyl chloride resins and polystyrene are two major plastics that have also undergone recent price increases.

"It is especially encouraging to see the industry start to raise prices on products not necessarily in short supply, like polystyrene," says Mr. Klomparsen. "A few years back, we would see increases only on products in tight supply—now inflated costs have made it necessary to raise prices on readily available products."

"Profitability in many segments of the chemical industry is now too low to warrant construction of new plants," says Union Carbide's chairman, F. Perry Wilson. Slid-

General Mills Earnings Up 5.4 Percent in Year

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT).—General Mills earnings rose 5.4 percent in the year ended May 30 to \$43.9 million, equal to \$1.98 a share, from the \$41.6 million, or \$1.88 a share, earned in the 53 weeks to May 31, 1970, before extraordinary charges. The charges, amounting to \$13.5 million, reduced the net income for fiscal 1970 to \$28.1 million, or \$1.27 a share.

The extraordinary charges consisted of a write-down of goodwill of about \$13.1 million and the disposition of Morton Foods and a majority interest in Viking International, a Belgian seafood plant.

Sales of \$1.12 billion were 8.4 percent ahead of the restated volume of \$1.033 billion for fiscal 1970.

	1971	1970
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	79.4	76.0
Profits (millions)	2.5	2.19
Per Share	0.56	0.48
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	154.6	148.2
Profits (millions)	5.47	4.47
Per Share	1.12	0.97
*1970 per share adjusted for stock split.		

UGINE-KUHLMANN

The Ordinary General Meeting, held June 22, 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr. Pierre GREZEL, approved all the resolutions submitted.

The dividend was fixed at Fr. 9.00 per share, with a fiscal credit of Fr. 4.50, compared with Fr. 7.70 and Fr. 3.85 respectively for 1969; it will be payable on July 1, 1971 (coupon No. 26).

The total sum of dividend payments, representing Fr. 82,208,262, was deducted from net profits. These profits then show a total of 170.5 million Fr., excluding surpluses from contributions totalling 14.8 million Fr. and after deduction of 221.2 million Fr. for depreciations and 47.4 million Fr. for net reserves.

It should be noted that the tax-free turnover of the Company progressed by 22% both in France and in exports, reaching a total of 4,513 million Fr.

Regarding the consolidated tax-free turnover of the Group, it amounted to 6,336 million Fr., compared with 4,859 million Fr. for 1969, without taking into consideration the companies whose net assets are inferior to 5 million Fr.

The consolidated cash flow totals 694.4 million Fr., or Fr. 76.00 per share.

Messrs. Pierre GREZEL, René FILLON, André LEBRETON and Joseph ROOS were reelected as Directors.

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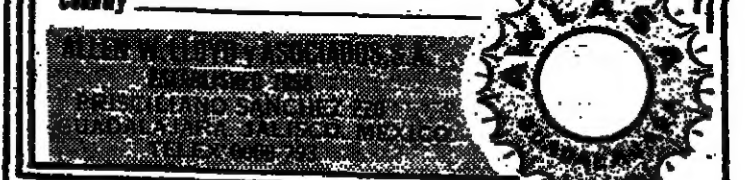
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- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds									
High		Low		Div. in %		Sis.		Net		High		Low		Div. in %		Sis.		Net		High		Low		Div. in %		Sis.		Net	
1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967	
3135	25%	Depositors 1	6	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3136	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3137	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3138	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3139	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3140	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3141	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3142	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3143	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3144	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3145	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3146	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3147	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3148	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
3149	25%	Dera Ind AG	1	28%	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	6%	3%	Electron Corp	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	21%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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Large table showing American Stock Exchange trading data. Columns include stock names, prices, and volume. Includes a sub-section for International Funds.

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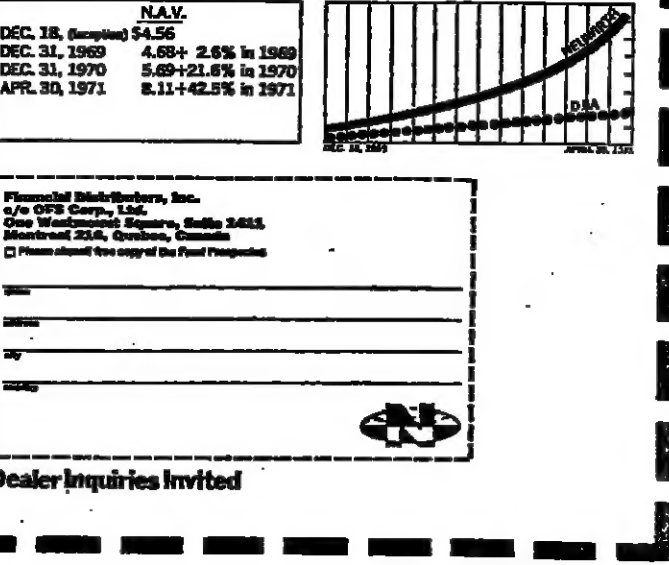
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The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. Third-Quarter Report April 15, 1971. Copies of the Third-Quarter Report, as of April 15, 1971, of the Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. are available at the offices of the company, 224 Bay Street, P.O. Box 1660, Nassau, The Bahamas Islands and at the offices of the paying agents: Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 3, Rue d'Antin, Paris, France.

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BOOKS

EXTRATERRITORIAL
Papers on Literature and the Language Revolution
 By George Steiner. Atheneum, 210 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

GEORGE STEINER writes in the mainstream of European letters—or rather, he puts, blow-fishlike, in the gulch where once the river ran. European born, internationally educated, apparently at home in several literatures and half-a-dozen intellectual disciplines, and the author of three works of literary criticism and a collection of novellas, he has been designated by those who keep track of such things the heir apparent to Edmund Wilson's throne. And indeed so studded with erudition is this latest collection of essays—so bejeweled with startling insights and arresting proposals ("topics for future dissertations," he modestly calls them)—that one is likely to be overwhelmed by its scope. But it is up to man, is the language animal, Steiner proclaims in one of his essays. "Language, with its genius and limitations, is unique to man... One cannot overstate this fundamental, all-determining point... Language is man's quickly and determiningly pre-embodied mind. No view of man's nature which fails to register this essential distinction, which fails to make of our inward and outward linguistic state its starting point, is adequate to the facts."

Nearly everything in Steiner's present thinking proceeds from this assertion. Indeed, so impressed is he by its apparent truth that he feels obliged to tidy up the world with it—so weigh its implications for such contemporary cultural developments as the "extraterritoriality" (or multi-linguism) of such literary masters as Vladimir Nabokov, Jorge Luis Borges, and Samuel Beckett; Noam Chomsky's bold hypothesis of man's innate ability to "generate" an all-purpose grammatical structure; the loss of confidence in language that occurred early in this century and the concomitant rise of the study of linguistics, and the "crisis" of the "whole enabling structure" that once supported literary culture.

What have these developments meant for man the language animal? Well, first and foremost they seem to have demanded the intervention of George Steiner the language animal. In the first three essays in "Extraterritorial," Nabokov, Borges and Beckett are elegantly analyzed, but declared to be pre-eminent literary figures for no other discernible reason but that they accommodate Steiner's extraterritoriality thesis. In "Tongues of Men," Noam Chomsky is introduced, explained, criticized, allowed to retreat in a series of footnotes (a device that seems generous on the face of it, but serves the ulterior purpose of making Steiner suddenly equal to Chomsky in the field of linguistics), and ultimately dismissed for holding too mechanical a view of man.

Steiner himself seems partly to concur. In his closing essay, "Life-Lines," he summarizes and expresses amazed admiration for the prospective findings of the new scientific revolution, a crucial tenet of which is anti-reductionism. Yet if Steiner's view of man as the language animal is not reductionist, I'm prepared to give up dinner for a month.

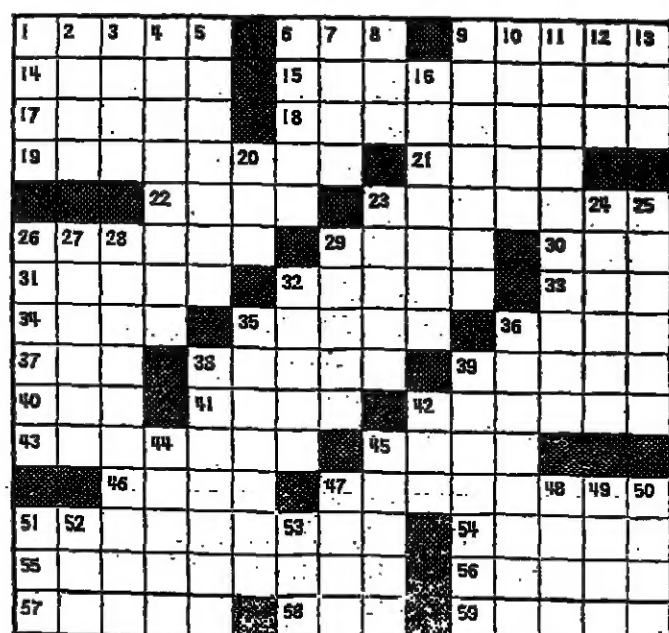
The contradiction here is easily resolved. It is not man, but George Steiner, who is the language animal. In "Extraterritorial," he has gazed upon the world and described his own reflection.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times staff book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Renowned
 - 6 Operate
 - 9 Spiteful
 - 14 Give pleasure to
 - 16 Agrees
 - 17 Whines
 - 18 Haphazardly
 - 19 Child's milestones
 - 21 Cut short
 - 22 Put on
 - 26 Crevice
 - 28 Do a gymnastic exercise
 - 30 Margin
 - 31 Frayed
 - 32 Awaken rudely
 - 33 Cafe bill
 - 34 Advocate
 - 35 D'Orly
 - 36 Assistant
 - 37 Guileless or
 - 38 Threshold
 - 39 Flower
 - 40 Paris season
 - 41 Asian nomads
 - 42 Excessive symbols
- DOWN**
- 1 Reakly
 - 2 Oriental nurse
 - 3 Actor Paul
 - 4 Disaffect
 - 5 Inescapable
 - 6 Head woes
 - 7 Wishing-well
 - 8 Handle-with-care material
 - 9 Kind of jelly
 - 10 Protective
 - 11 Kind of treaty
 - 12 Thy: Fr.
 - 13 Measure: Abbr.
 - 18 Old Indian culture of Southwest
 - 20 Suffix of places
 - 23 Trough
 - 24 Crown
 - 25 Fire remnants
 - 26 Honey jars
 - 27 Thinness
 - 28 Farlike nations
 - 29 Preserves, as beef
 - 32 "The Came"
 - 35 Muffin's cousin
 - 36 Small molding
 - 38 Art form
 - 39 African sheep
 - 42 Honor card
 - 44 Trunk
 - 45 Type of spoon
 - 47 Sinn
 - 48 Alaskan city
 - 49 Algonquian Indian
 - 50 New England, etc.
 - 51 Wild sheep of Asia
 - 52 Farmer's tool
 - 53 No, in Glasgow



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORBIL

CAULD

BREEMM

TUSDIP

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXILE SHEEP BEHALF RATHER

Answers: He might be lying unconsciously—A SLEEPER.

